

E. Griffiths 10-6

# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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[ONE PENNY.]

## THE TURCO-GREEK CONFERENCE.

On this page we have given an illustrated representation of the French Foreign Office, where the Conference over the rupture between Turkey and Greece has been held during the present week.

The affairs of the East were innocently supposed by many to have been settled by the treaty of Paris, which terminated the war against Russia, defined her boundaries in the direction of the Danube, and extorted from the Porte a series of great concessions to the Christian subjects of the Sultan. Russia has never ceased to agitate the Christians of Turkey, foment dissatisfaction with the Government of Constantinople, and inspire the Greek portion of the Christian populations with the idea that the Czar was their natural protector, the Sultan their natural enemy. The intrigues of the Muscovites have been successful, and all through Roumelia, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Servia, and Crete, the most bitter hostility to every Mussulman and to the sovereign is cherished. Probably the Russian emissaries would have been less successful had the Government of Constantinople fulfilled the stipulations of the

Treaty of Paris. Some concessions have been made, but generally they have been evaded, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the English and French Ministers, and the protests of the Minister of the Czar. It is generally understood by persons conversant with Turkish affairs that the Porte is desirous of acting up to the letter of its engagements, but fears an outbreak of the Ottomans, and the massacre of all Christians and Jews in remote places. The Christians, however, demand the liberties guaranteed to them by the Great Powers, and are ready for revolt. In this state of things Crete threw the first lance. The Greeks, thoroughly sympathising with the Cretans, aided the insurrection, and hence the peril now existing of a war between the two powers which might embroil Russia and the Western Powers. To avert this the Conference has assembled. Greece refuses to take part in it, and the plenipotentiaries resolved to proceed with the Conference notwithstanding the Greek representative withdrew because the English, French, and Turkish envoys refused him an equal footing with the representative of the Sultan. At the very outset a diplomatic blunder has been committed by the Western Powers; we hope it will bear no

disastrous result; and that peace enforced upon the contending sovereigns will be maintained.

*La Presse* has the following:—"They say that the diplomatists adopted the three first points of the Turkish ultimatum, and that the representative of Greece will not raise any objection. The fourth and fifth points only could give rise to discussion, which will not be long. With regard to the fourth point, which claims the punishment, according to law, of the persons who have attacked Ottoman soldiers and subjects, the diplomatists are of opinion that it would be almost impossible at the present time for the Greek Government to search out and find the offenders. The representative of Turkey seems disposed not to insist on this point. As for the fifth point, laying down that Greece ought to follow a line of conduct conformable to established treaties and international rights, the diplomatists agree in considering it as understood, and pass it over, because they cannot impose upon the Greek Government any special conditions which no one of them would accept for the Power which he represents. It is said that the representative of Turkey will insist, or perhaps satisfy himself with a protest, but that, at all events, his



THE TURCO-GREEK CONFERENCE—ARRIVAL OF REPRESENTATIVES AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PARIS.





conduct will be inspired by the English Ambassador, for the proposal to take the Turkish ultimatum for the base of deliberations was first made by the English Cabinet. Besides, Lord Lyons is one of the most warm partisans of the Turkish Empire—a powerful reason that his advice should be followed."

## THE DRAWING ROOM.

### THE FASHIONS.

Dinner dresses are made in different styles; not unfrequently open square or heart-shaped, as well as quite low. The skirts should be very long, or looped up with a scarf. Black is always becoming, and many charming toilets are made of it. For example, some dresses of rich black grosgrain are made with low bodies, and either covered with a lace tunic or with flounces of lace put on so as to form a kind of tunic, looped up en paniers by means of a violet, blue, red, or autumn-leaf coloured satin scarf, bows of the same satin being placed on the black lace berthe. Berthes are much worn, whether of black or white lace or of muslin. Shot silks are very fashionable, as also velvets, both plain and figured. Fur is quite as much in request as it was last winter. Dresses of velvet and plush are trimmed with it, bands of fur being placed all round the bottom and carried up the front.

The distinguishing feature of the Paris modes of the present season is undoubtedly their elaborate ornamentation. The skirt of the robe, which used to be such a simple affair, a long sweep of flowing drapery with nothing beyond its graceful folds to set it off, has now become one of the most complicated productions that can well be devised; and if it is only as difficult to invent as it is to describe, the task of the modiste must be bewildering enough. The basques attached to the corsage of the robe with the raised upper and flounced under skirts, give to the costume the appearance of a robe à trois jupes, in addition to which there is frequently a tablier in front, a scarf with long ends falling behind, or else a voluminous bouffant and large lappets hanging at the sides; besides an infinity of trimming in the form of buttons, bows, barrettes, rosettes, rouleaux, tassels, fringes, flounces, and festoons, almost as complex in their arrangement as a Chinese puzzle.

For toilettes de promenade, it is not simply the robe courte which is the mode at present, but the most marked exaggeration of its known as the jupe Camargo, so named after the famous dancer of the early part of last century, who first brought short skirts into fashion on the stage. Velvets appear to be as much in favour this season as they were last, spite of the efforts which are being made to force tartans into the foremost place. Certain of these velvet costumes, in narrow rainbow-coloured stripes on a dark ground, are most resplendent; too resplendent, in fact, for ordinary wear, although brilliant tints are the rule at present. The corsages are usually plain, still one now and then finds them ornamented with a simulated pelerine bordered with deep rainbow-coloured fringe, which falls over the shoulders after the fashion of epaulettes. The upper jupes are arranged at the bottom in small festoons bordered with similar fringe and caught up by rosettes, from which hang little fringed "pattes." A ribbon-cinture fastened behind with a bow and long ends will most likely encircle the waist. In front may or may not be a fringed tablier; if there is, the chances are that it will be compensated for by long fringed basques at the sides. The under jupe, if of the same material as the remainder of the robe, will be perfectly plain, but if of satin it will be bordered by a deep ruche surmounted by a row of little puffs.

Fur is already much employed this season for robes, and promises to be more so, although the Lycurgus of the Rue de la Paix endeavoured to restrict its use to mantles. The following elegant costumes will show how it is brought into requisition:—A costume in garnet-coloured velvet has its short jacket, which is caught in tightly at the waist and fastened across the breast on the left side, bound all round with fur, with fur bands, moreover, at the collar and the cuffs. The extremely short upper jupe is bouffantée all round at the bottom, and has a series of perpendicular barrettes of varying lengths and ornamented with buttons disposed down the sides. The upper jupe of satin of the same shade of colour has a deep triple ruche at the upper part and a single deep ruche at the bottom, the intervening space being bouillonée all over with tiny puffs. Another costume in bright blue velvet has the under jupe trimmed with a deep fur border, and a narrow band of fur a few inches above it. The short upper jupe, which is looped over to the left side with a band of fur, has a narrow fur border at the bottom. The corsage is, moreover, trimmed with fur at the neck and shoulders and up to the front. The cin-ture is of velvet, bound with fur, and the toilet is completed by a chapeau russe and muffs en suite and half-boots of brown Russia leather.

A toilet in the new shade known as "flamme de Vêve" consists of a satin robe with slight train, bordered by an exceedingly deep flounce, which is scalloped at the head, and has a band of grey fox fur about ten or twelve inches from the bottom. The cuffs of the tight-fitting sleeves are formed of fur, surmounted by small scallops in satin. A velvet pardessus of the same colour as the robe is made with a wide opening up the sides to the shoulders, and bordered all round with fur, the bottom being trimmed with a flounce similar to that round the skirt of the robe, but only half its depth. Behind is a hood, likewise bordered with fur, and down the front of the pardessus are a row of large velvet buttons.

Toilettes de visite are in the richest materials, and in light and bright as well as deep splendid shades of colour. One of the latter has the under skirt of fluted garnet coloured velvet, bordered by a narrow satin ruche of the same shade. The upper jupe, which is in light blue glacé satin, figured with white, is looped up behind to form a voluminous bouffante by a bow in passementerie. The corsage is made with a pelerine, which has lappets in front, and is fastened behind by a rich ornament in passementerie, the numerous tassels attached to which fall down below the waist. A robe of the tint known as "feuille d'automne" has the under jupe in faye, trimmed all round with a series of narrow biases to the very edge of the black velvet upper skirt, which is ornamented traversely with a rich foliated design in black silk crochet on a satin ground. The triangular ends of the sash are ornamented to correspond. The corsage, open in front, shows a high chemisette in Venice guipure, and the tight sleeves are puffed at the shoulders and trimmed with passementerie

at the cuffs. Another visiting toilet has the blue faye under jupe formed of a series of flounces, mounting one above the other, till they reach the dark blue satin upper jupe, which, slightly scalloped all round, falls tablier fashion in front to within a few inches of the bottom of the lower jupe, and has a rounded opening behind to show a large flounced bouffante in blue faye, which is, in this instance, more striking than becoming. The blue velvet corsage is gored at the sides and has its short skirts fastened back with satin buttons showing its facings of blue faye. The sleeves match the under jupe.

Shapes and styles differ so that it is difficult, not to say impossible, to describe any one as the bonnet of the season, but this at least seems certain, bonnets in Paris get, if anything, smaller, just as chignons become larger, and the spiral curls that hang from them get longer every day. Feather bonnets and hats are trimmed with feathers of more brilliant hues, in the same way that fur muffs and mantles are trimmed with furs of a different description. There is a variation of the chapeau russe which we described last week, taller in shape and less round at the crown, which Paris modistes have christened the "talpack," after the Hungarian head-dress of that name. It is usually in dark sealskin or black astracan, and is trimmed with a plume of heron's feathers starting from a puff or bow of scarlet velvet posed almost immediately in front of the chapeau, which, by the way, should be worn cocked just a trifle on the right side.

The chapeau fashion still continues in favour, and is likely to do so, as long as the chignon persists in enlarging itself. We have it in velvets of all colours, a preference being, however, given to the more brilliant shades, such as flamme du Vêve, bright crimson, garnet, and blues of surpassing splendour. A chapeau formed of two rouleaux of magenta velvet, bordered on either side with ruches of black lace, and having strings to match, has for trimming merely a tall maize-colour feathery tuft; one in blue velvet is coquillee all over in large plaits, and trimmed at the side with a similar tuft, beside which is posed some exotic bird with a delicate flexible tail, which waves gracefully over the chignon; inside are some tiny rosebuds on a band of tulle illusion; the velvet strings are bordered with a triple piping of satin ribbon, matching the predominating tint of the bird's plumage. Other blue velvet bonnets are lined with white satin and trimmed inside with swan's-down and a dewy-looking maiden-blush rose, while outside are velvet bows and a white ostrich feather; the strings of white satin fasten under the chin.

MORNING CAP.—The cap can be either made in fine and broad netting, or composed of Brussels net and insertions run with ribbon.

CRAVAT.—A very pretty cravat is worn with an open walking jacket, and is made of satin ribbon. It is composed of a series of leaves laid one over the other.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—In Paris Russian leather, velvet, and peau dorée are the fashionable materials for boots, which are trimmed with bows in front and tassels at the top, the more stylish being bound with fur or feathers and fastened with gilt buttons. Little gaiters, too, are coming into fashion; tartans and various showy mixtures being the materials to which preference seems to be given. The fashionable shoe is the "soulier à talons castignettes," that is, with tall, slender, tapering heels not unlike the neck of a wine bottle. It is of all colours, frequently bordered all round with ruches of ribbon, and invariably ornamented in front with a bow almost as large as, and far more elaborate than, the one which fastens the indispensable "ceinture écharpe," and having a gold, silver, jet, pearl, or jewelled buckle or ornament in the centre.

## COURT AND SOCIETY.

OSBORNE, Jan. 11.—The Queen, attended by Lady Churchill, walked and drove in the grounds this morning.

Princess Louise walked out, attended by the Hon. Florence Seymour.

Princess Leopold and Princess Beatrice also went out.

Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor and Lady Elizabeth Grosvenor left Osborne to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AT WINDSOR.—On Monday their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, attended by Colonel Gordon, upon their arrival in the metropolis from the South coast, left the Waterloo Station of the London and South Western Railway by the 2.45 p.m. down train for Windsor, on a visit to their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, at Frogmore House. Their Serene Highnesses travelled in a South Eastern saloon carriage, and arrived at the Windsor Station at 3.50 p.m. His Royal Highness Prince Christian, attended by Mr. G. D. Engleheart, drove from Frogmore to the terminus to meet his illustrious visitors, the Duke Frederick being Prince Christian's brother. Mr. Cheesman, the station-master, threw open the splendid suite of royal waiting rooms opposite the lodge on the Datchet road for the use of the Royal party. Their Serene Highnesses upon leaving the train were met by Prince Christian, and after an affectionate greeting drove with his Royal Highness to Frogmore House, where they were received by Princess Christian (Princess Helena). Their Serene Highnesses are expected to remain the guests of Prince and Princess Christian for two or three months.

THE SERPENTINE AND THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The cases of suicide which have occurred during the last year in Hyde Park have been more numerous than usual. According to a record kept by Mr. Williams, the superintendent of the Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house, it appears that during the year no fewer than ten bodies were taken from the Serpentine of persons who were supposed to have committed suicide—a number much in excess of that of many preceding years—greater, in fact, than any year since 1857. The whole of these were discovered either late at night or early in the morning, having gone to the water evidently after dark with a view of ensuring self-destruction. During the year seven persons who attempted to drown themselves were rescued by the watchfulness and promptitude of the Humane Society's boatmen, and the assistance gratuitously rendered by the medical officers, Drs. S. Christian and S-ton; and two persons suspected of suicidal intentions were prevented from going into the water. The number of bathers in the Serpentine during the year has been considerably over half a million, and seven of those lost their lives, while thirty-eight who were in imminent peril through cramp or exhaustion, brought on by attempting to swim from one side of the water to the other, were saved by the society's attendants. Many of these were very bad cases, in which the bathers had sunk in deep water, and were not brought to the surface till after the lapse of from two minutes and a half to four minutes.

## REMARKABLE STORY OF A BOSTON ROBBERY.

Boston, Dec. 30.

DURING the night of July 10, 1866, George H. Gooding's brokerage office, at No 16, State-street, was robbed of 10,000 dols., and ever since that time the robbery has been a mystery until this evening, when the following facts were developed. In the beginning of July, 1866, Mr. Gooding let all his store to a book firm, except one window. Aug. Penny was the man who represented the book firm. On the afternoon of the 9th of July Mr. Gooding, when he went away, left carpenters employed by the book firm hard at work on shelves, &c. At six o'clock the carpenters went home, but their places were at once supplied by rogues disguised as carpenters, members of the said book firm, and the work went on. Mr. Gooding's safe was in the back centre of the store.

Augustus Penny mounted a high platform which crossed the door, so that it could be opened only a few inches. He was ostensibly engaged in whitewashing, and when a stranger tried the door he was told that no one could come in; that Mr. Gooding had gone home, and they were busy. Another "carpenter" was busy on a screen, which shielded the left side of the store and safe from view. A third "carpenter" sawed wood violently in the middle of the store to hide the creaking of the drills, and the other "carpenters" were exercising the drills on Mr. Gooding's safe. In the safe was 10,000 dols. in gold. When Mr. Gooding came to his store the next morning he found his safe door open and his money gone. The broker put his case into the hands of detective officers, and he himself went into the haunts of thieves, but he was told that the rogues had gone to Canada. He soon learned that five persons were implicated. These were the persons arrested; and two other men named Barton and Wilson, English thieves, fled to New York, and had their share of the gold exchanged there by a "fence." Learning afterwards that some one had noised the robbery abroad they decided that the "fence" had "blowed." They followed him to Philadelphia, and found him in a bar-room. One put his knee in the middle of the back of the suspected traitor, and the other held down his head and cut his throat. The "fence," however, recovered, and his would-be murderers are in Pennsylvania Gaol. The victim of this outrage gave valuable information. Mr. Gooding went to Canada, where he found and renewed the acquaintance of Penny, who revealed some things concerning the robbery. Last Friday many months after that renewal of acquaintance, Penny went from Montreal with the tools of a burglar to commit a burglary in Ogdensburg, N.Y., on the Canada line. The detective officer was on his track, and when, on Sunday morning, he crossed over to Ogdensburg, he was arrested. Charles Steadman, a notorious pickpocket, and Harry Jennings were arrested in the city this morning as accomplices.

## THE EVIDENCE OF EXPERTS.

THE *Western Daily Mercury*, in an able article on the unsoundness of the evidence of experts, as shown in the late prosecution of Mrs. Lindsay, at Plymouth, for libel, draws attention to the way in which Mr. Netherclift was cross-examined:—

Mr. Netherclift, for example, swore without hesitation to an anonymous letter as being that of Mrs. Lindsay, when he was only able to mark one letter among sixty-three as being made in the manner which he esteemed peculiar to her. Yet he cannot be without experience of the fallaciousness of his art. For, as the ingeniously-conducted cross-examination of Mr. Edmonds elicited, he had been engaged at one trial where he had sworn one way and his father another; he had been opposed by other experts in the case of Roupell v. Hawes; he had sworn to the handwriting of Lord Chatham in the famous Princess Olive case, and had been forced to recant his opinion on being shown Lord Chatham's will; he had sworn to the signature of Dr. Wilmot in the same trial without ever having seen an authenticated original; and, finally, on Mr. Edmonds handing him a portion of a letter written by Mrs. Row, he acknowledged his inability to swear that it was not in the handwriting of Mrs. Lindsay.

Many a strong man has succumbed under the task of minding his *p's* and *q's*; but which of us would find life endurable if there were more Netherclifts, and we had to maintain an agonising watchfulness over the whole alphabet?

## ART-UNION OF LONDON.

A FINE chromolithograph of Mulready's picture "Choosing the Wedding Gown" is now preparing for distribution to the subscribers to the Art-Union of London for the current year. "I had scarcely taken orders a year," says Goldsmith's immortal "Vicar of Wakefield," "before I began to think seriously of matrimony, and chose my wife—as she did her wedding gown—not for fine glossy surface, but such qualities as would wear well." On this observation the picture is founded. Mulready's works depend so greatly on colour for their effect that they are peculiarly suited for production by this process. If real artistic feeling and careful manipulation are brought to bear on such a work a very satisfactory result may be looked for; and, as we cannot all afford to have a "Mulready" or "Birket Foster" at 1,000 or 500 guineas each, we may be very glad to get a faithful transcript of it for one. Unfortunately the flood of glaring offensive attempts in this line often seen in the shop windows tends to induce a feeling against this mode of reproduction. The Art-Union may, however, point to the "Young England," after Fripp, and "Wild Roses" and "The Kite," after Birket Foster, as examples which none but those constantly in the habit of examining such works are able to distinguish from the originals. The greatest pains have in this case been taken in order to secure a good copy of one of the most harmonious compositions of the great English colourist—no less than thirty-four stones have been employed in the printing—and the care and skill required in "registering" may be imagined, since, of course, the deviation, but by a hair's breadth in placing one colour over another would be at once fatal to the whole work, and render useless all the previous printings. The impressions will be ready to subscribers on the 1st of February next.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*. Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. and 121, New North Road, N. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb. 2s. 9d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s.—[ADVT.]



## HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has received an intimation from a person who desires to remain incognito, that he is anxious to build a chapel, some schools and a number of almshouses in connection with the Metropolitan Tabernacle.—*South London Press.*

MR. THOMAS M. LINDSAY, of the University of Edinburgh, has won the Shaw Fellowship in Mental Philosophy—a fellowship of £160 annually for five years, founded by the friends of the late Sir James Shaw, Bart., and destined for the encouragement of the study of mental philosophy, and open to graduates in Arts in any of the Scottish Universities. Mr. William A. Hunter, of the University of Aberdeen, was judged worthy of honourable mention in this competition.

NOTTINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Mr. Mundella, M.P. for Sheffield, presided at the annual meeting of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, and was able to congratulate his fellow townsmen that the lace and other trades of the district had considerably improved during the past year. He also commented upon the importance of manufacturing towns having Chambers of Commerce, and said the associated Chambers had been able to effect considerable good both at home and abroad.

A HEARTLESS scoundrel named Crabtree, who has been making a practice of duping and robbing girls under the promise that he intends to marry them, was finally committed for trial by the Birkenhead magistrates. A case in which he had deceived a young girl from Scotland, and robbed her of £10 and some other property, was proved, and it was also proved that, though he has a wife and family at Birkenhead, he induced a young woman residing at Southport to marry him in November last, and that, after living with her a few weeks, he deserted her.

THE DOG LICENSE.—As was anticipated, the dog licensing system has already borne fruits of great success in the collection. Although no aggregate official return can be issued for a considerable time, we learn from other sources of information that the promptitude, with which dog-keepers have come forward with their applications for licenses is quite unprecedented, and that it is expected before the middle of this month any person having a dog without a license will be the exception.—*Edinburgh Courier.*

THE COTTON TRADE.—The proposed ten per cent. reduction of wages in the cotton trade is causing some commotion among the operatives in the neighbourhood of Blackburn, and efforts are being made on their behalf to obtain, as an alternative, the adoption of short time. At a delegate meeting on Sunday it was determined, supposing the short-time movement should not be adopted, to propose the settlement of the matter by arbitration. Public meetings of the operatives are to be held throughout the district during the next few days.

THERE is likely (says the London correspondent of a Yorkshire contemporary) to be a very curious case before one of the sitting judges at the Guildhall in February, which will throw some light upon the inner working of some of our Government departments. The case will assume the form of an action for libel on the part of an ex-official of good standing against another official who is closely connected with a late Secretary of State. One of the most curious features of the affair is, that the alleged libel was contained in a letter addressed by the defendant to a relation, which letter was accidentally seen by a friend of the plaintiff in a government office, and copied and forwarded to that gentleman.

SIR CHARLES SLINGSBY, Bart., of Scriven Park, Knarborough, sends us a copy of a notice he has received, threatening him with the fate of the Irish landlords who have been shot. The notice is signed "A Fenian," and purports to come from one of those persons whom Sir Charles has served with discharges from gardens belonging to him, because the gardens were intended solely for the benefit of working men, and the present occupiers being persons in comparatively good circumstances, he desires to replace them with more needy tenants. Sir Charles points out that the notice may be either in earnest or in joke; and it is to be hoped that, wicked and foolish as such a joke would be, the latter surmise may be correct.

LORD F. C. CAVENTISH and Sir Francis Crossley, the members for the Northern division of the West Riding, were present at the annual soiree of the Brigantia Mechanics' Institute, the former presided. His lordship, in addressing the meeting, commended the half-time system, but suggested that care should be taken that the school to which the factory child was sent should be a good one. He pointed out the importance of technical education, and expressed his satisfaction that schoolmasters in Yorkshire were now qualifying themselves to give scientific instruction. The meeting was also addressed by Sir F. Crossley, M.P., Mr. W. H. Ripley, M.P., and others.

THE last of the meetings for special prayer, promoted by the Evangelical Alliance, was held at Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Mr. S. B. Patterson. There were appropriate hymns and prayers, and an address by the Rev. William Pennefather, M.A., vicar of St. Jude's Church, Islington, his topics being—the conversion of Israel; the circulation of the Holy Scriptures; Christian and philanthropic societies; the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on Christians; and Christian Churches throughout the world. A meeting was also held at the London Tavern, when an address on the same subjects was delivered by the Rev. S. B. Bergne, secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

THE CHELTENHAM WORKHOUSE.—Irregularities have been discovered in the management of this workhouse, and at the last meeting it was proposed that an inspector from the Poor Law Board should be asked for. Some doubt was thrown on the expediency of this course by the fact that the board itself would probably be blamed, inasmuch as, though the master had been two years in office, the guardians had never answered the London board's questions as to his efficiency, putting it off from time to time. The master had therefore never been accepted by the Poor Law Board, and the guardians would of course be in danger of censure themselves. It was ultimately decided that this consideration ought not to influence the board, and the resolution asking for a commissioner to be sent down was passed with only one dissentient.

THE *Times* says:—"Lord Dalkeith cannot understand how an Englishman could be preferred by a Scotch constituency to a Scotchman. He had better think over it, as the solution of the difficulty may help him to understand other perplexing phenomena. To us it seems the simplest thing in the world. Two candidates appear before Scottish electors. One has all the advantages of neighbourhood, kinship, and local reputation, but he pledges himself to uphold the Irish Establishment. Another is a Southron and a stranger, but is determined to assist in uprooting that iniquitous institution. The electors say to one another—'We should have preferred our neighbour, but the destruction of the Irish Establishment comes before all.' Is this so very astonishing? Cannot Lord Dalkeith believe in a principle stronger than the traditional respect for great families?"

THE WINDSOR ELECTION PETITION.—The trial of the petition presented on behalf of Colonel Richardson Gardner against the return of Mr. R. Eykyn, M.P., on the ground of bribery and corrupt practices by the sitting member and his agents, commenced in the Guildhall, Windsor, at noon on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Willes. The counsel for the petitioner, who was the defeated candidate at the last election, were Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., and Mr. J. Murphy. The sitting member was represented by Mr.

Henry James and Mr. Charles Coleridge. It is expected there are something like 400 witnesses. There was some demonstration of feeling when Mr. Eykyn and Colonel Gardner entered the court. They were both cheered, and Colonel Gardner was also hissed. Mr. O'Malley opened the case for the petitioner, and it is now proceeding.

THE LIMERICK PETITION.—At the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, before the Hon. Judge Keogh, application was made, on behalf of Mr. Francis William Russell, one of the sitting members for the city of Limerick, for an attachment against William Abraham, James Corbett, Richard Gamble, and Daniel Gainane, for attempting to interfere with the course of justice in relation to the matter of the petition, and also on the ground that they were guilty of contempt of court in reference to the matters to be tried in the petition; and also for that they, or some of them, published and circulated amongst the inhabitants of Limerick a placard headed "City of Limerick Election," and for offering money to several persons to induce them to give evidence on the matters stated in the petition, and that said acts were calculated to lead to subornation of perjury. Mr. Justice Keogh refused the application with costs.

THE NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.—DEMOLITION OF ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S LIBRARY.—Monday the first compensation cases in reference to the new National Gallery came on before special juries, under the presidency of Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell, at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square. The first case was a claim by the vicar and churchwardens of St. Martin-in-the-fields for the library and school of Archbishop Tenison, at the rear of the present building. Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. Meadow White appeared for the claimants. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General were for the Royal Commissioners. The parties agreed to a verdict for £9,900, and the jury awarded that amount. In the second case the claimants were the governors of the parochial school, the site of which was also required. Another special jury was sworn, and by consent a verdict was recorded for £7,500. The same counsel were engaged.

THE IRISH LAW CLERKS.—This body have presented a memorial to the Lord Chancellor for the redress of a grievance which presses heavily upon them, and which, in fact, is depriving them of the means of subsistence. In the last Chancery Act there is a clause directing that all documents shall be printed. Formerly all proceedings in the Courts of Equity were, as they still are in the Courts of Common Law, transcribed by scribes. This practice gave employment to a class numbering about 7,000 persons, and, in general, the work was creditably done. In some instances, however, there were serious complaints, and this led to a change, which has been sanctioned by Parliament to a limited extent. It was expected that the effect would be to cheapen the cost, as well as secure the most perfect legibility and permanence. Experience has proved, however, that, so far from the anticipation of economy being realized, the expense to suitors has been largely increased—in fact almost doubled. This is a serious consideration, and materially strengthens the appeal of the clerks for a return, so far as possible, to the old system.

THE BENEFICIAL EFFECT of the late treasury Minute, with the authorship of which Mr. Ward-Hunt is to be credited (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) are already making themselves felt. The money lenders are finding the Civil Service clerks by no means the easy victims they once were, and I hear that some of these gentlemen are likely to have their mode of transacting business exposed in a way which will be anything but pleasant to them. One of them—a very respectable man in the eyes of the world at large—distinguished himself the other day by arresting a messenger from one of the Government offices as he was engaged taking out despatches—an offence which might have had somewhat serious circumstances had not means been promptly taken to procure the messenger's release. At the Home Office it has been announced that the salaries will in future be paid monthly instead of quarterly, and every means is being taken by the heads of departments to prevent the necessity of the clerks resorting to the credit system, to which the 'Civil Service Co-operative Store' gave such a blow.

A NATIONAL POOR RATE.—Notices have been issued that a general meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, and members of Parliament, would be held in London on the 2nd February, at which the chief business would be to consider the proposal for a national poor rate. Mr. H. George Andrews will move:—"That the income-tax assessment affords an economical means of assessment of all income to a national poor-rate, which may be placed to a separate account in the national exchequer, to the credit of the Poor Law Commissioners, by whom the half-yearly orders of boards of guardians and highway boards would be honoured." 2. "That the assessment to the poor-rate of all income arising from personal as well as real property, would enlist the interest of all in its economical expenditure, and owners of property would have a more immediate and direct interest than at present in preventing additions to, and undue increase of, the rate, and also in avoiding extravagant outlay in county matters now exclusively under their control."

WE would not make too much of the regret of the indignation with which the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of Martin v. Mackonochie has been received by the Anglo-Catholic party; but there is one phase of their deportment in relation to this question which assuredly demands more attention than it has received. There can be no doubt that the judgment has excited a spirit of high, though subtle—of proud though, speaking generally, complacent—insubordination. How else are we to understand the appeals addressed to the congregation meeting at All Saints', Margaret-street? In the discourse referred to, the judgment was openly stigmatised as involving a wanton and ill considered assault on "one of the great Christian verities—the doctrine of the Real Presence." And what was the answer to that attack? The "priest," whilst boasting that he had never made it his business to urge upon his congregation elaborate ceremonial observances, now felt it his duty to call upon them to be more particular than ever.

DISESTABLISHMENT.—A correspondent of the *Dublin Mail*, in order to show what would be the relative positions of the Protestant Church and the Church of Rome in Ireland, and that the disestablishment of the former would be virtually the immediate establishment of the latter, writes:—"It is proposed that the Protestant bishops should no longer assume territorial titles. The Ecclesiastical Titles Act—now a dead letter—is to be repealed; and the bishops appointed by a foreign sovereign are to be recognised as the lords bishops of the various dioceses in Ireland, while those appointed by the Queen are to be reduced to the level of the Scotch bishops, whose diocesan titles are not recognised. It is not generally known that within the last few years the Pope has re-established the chapters in this country, so that an entire array of archbishops, bishops, deans, and chapters, chancellors of dioceses (this title has been publicly claimed in Limerick), rectors, and curates, are ready to step into the posts from which the Protestant clergy are to be displaced by Mr. Gladstone. This is but one of the evils of disestablishment; and it is well known that the Roman Catholic clergy are more anxious for this measure than for disendowment."

MR. GLADSTONE'S IRISH LAND SCHEME.—We do not know what Mr. Gladstone's plan may be, we have not the faintest ground for believing that it even approaches this or that of the many schemes so often discussed; but this much at least is certain—it will leave the landlords the best-off class in Ireland, the class with most means, most leisure, and most education for political life and social leadership. Is not that position, if it can be

obtained amidst a decently contented and tolerably united people, a better one than that they at present occupy—a position which is really a feudal superiority, without the security or honour feudalism assigned to the owners of the soil. Nobody is going to deprive them of any money that is theirs without the fullest compensation; and as to political influence, could any measure whatever, could confiscation itself, deprive them of influence as completely as the Orange democracy threatens to deprive them? That strikes at their power not only as landlords but as leaders. Mr. Gladstone's measure, if it renders them powerless to drive voters to the poll, will, at all events, increase their chance of leading them there. To use an illustration they will all understand, is the position of a wealthy French gentleman so bad that they should prefer that of the late Mr. Baker, that of an owner exercising legal rights under penalty of assassination, and reject a secure social dignity with a distinct preference in political life, to maintain a system which is neither more nor less than badly hidden civil war?

LORD BROUGHAM AND LORD GREY.—In reference to the belief that Lord Brougham forced himself into Earl Grey's Ministry against the wishes of its chief members, the following extract from a speech of his lordship will be of interest. It is from a speech in reply to an address of the Sheffield Town Council, and the *Sheffield Independent* quotes it as confirming Mr. M. D. Hill's statement that Lord Brougham was persuaded to enter the Ministry even against his will:—"I renew the regrets which I felt and expressed at the time of being severed from you (the electors of Yorkshire) as your representative, and no longer enjoying that proud satisfaction—the proudest and highest honour of a not very short life, the honour of representing in Parliament the great county of York. Those who were with me when I accepted the Great Seal know how most reluctantly I did it. Lord Althorp and others prevailed over that reluctance, over my positive refusal. When I said 'No, I won't give up the House of Commons; no, I won't give up Yorkshire,' I was asked whether, seeing that a Government could not be formed without my being a party to it, I meant to be answerable for our party being kept out of power another twenty-five years; and I was desired to take time to consider. I did take time to consider. I was not able to undergo that responsibility, and I reluctantly quitted the House of Commons and the representation of Yorkshire."

LORD WHARNcliffe, on opening the West Riding Sessions at Sheffield, said "no doubt all the country had been struck by the very great increase which there had of late years been in crimes upon the person, and he was glad to say that there had been gradually a disposition evinced by a portion of the press most acquainted with the crime to think that more severe measures would have to be taken by Parliament for the suppression of crimes of this description. It seemed to him that less protection was now afforded to her Majesty's peaceful subjects than formerly, and the present system of prison discipline was not calculated to deter hardened criminals from prosecuting their career of crime, as after a time they were let loose, to do a continued practical injury to the community at large. As an expression of his own opinion, he most sincerely hoped that the newly-elected Parliament would, in the coming session, or, if there was not time then, in the next one, take into their most serious consideration whether it was not desirable, when a man was convicted who was proved to be living simply and solely by crime, and possessed no means of support, to declare that he was a danger to society and unfit to be at large, and whether it would not be incumbent upon them to pass some act by means of which men of that description should be permanently removed from society, and be kept in seclusion for the remainder of their days. He thought they had arrived at a time when the criminal classes were more than ever arrayed against the peaceful and loyal classes; and therefore the new Parliament, which represented more fully than before the opinion of the whole nation, ought to take the matter in hand."

THE CASE OF OVEREND, GURNEY, & CO.—There are two remarks on the mode of procedure which must be made on account of their great importance. First, such a prosecution, if it is to be made at all, ought to be made by the State, on the clear grounds of public interest. At present, no one can say that the prosecutor may not be impelled by vindictive feeling. He tells us he has lost money; he puts forward necessarily as our law now is that loss as his reason and his motive; he was a principal member of the association which endeavoured to evade their liability to the depositors because of the fraud of the present culprits. No one can say that the present prosecution emanates from unprejudiced hands, and yet under a wise jurisprudence it ought so to emanate. Those who are prosecuted ought to be prosecuted by the State, and then there would be no suspicion of vengeance and no taint of injury. Secondly, so grave a question ought to be tried before a real legal court. The present decision lies with a Lord Mayor and an alderman—most excellent men, no doubt, and sensible men; but no more trained to legal analysis than they were trained to naval discipline. They do not even sit continuously like a real court, but only on a day here and there. People say that the imperfection of the Court does not matter, because the inquiry is preliminary only. But this is an error. It is no light matter to send the Gurneys to the Old Bailey without reason; if they were at last acquitted by a jury they would be grievous sufferers by the Lord Mayor. It is no light matter to say that persons should not be tried who undoubtedly caused great misery, and undoubtedly sold an insolvent business. Only a competent Court can be trusted to decide either for mercy or for rigour, and no one can say that the present Court is competent.

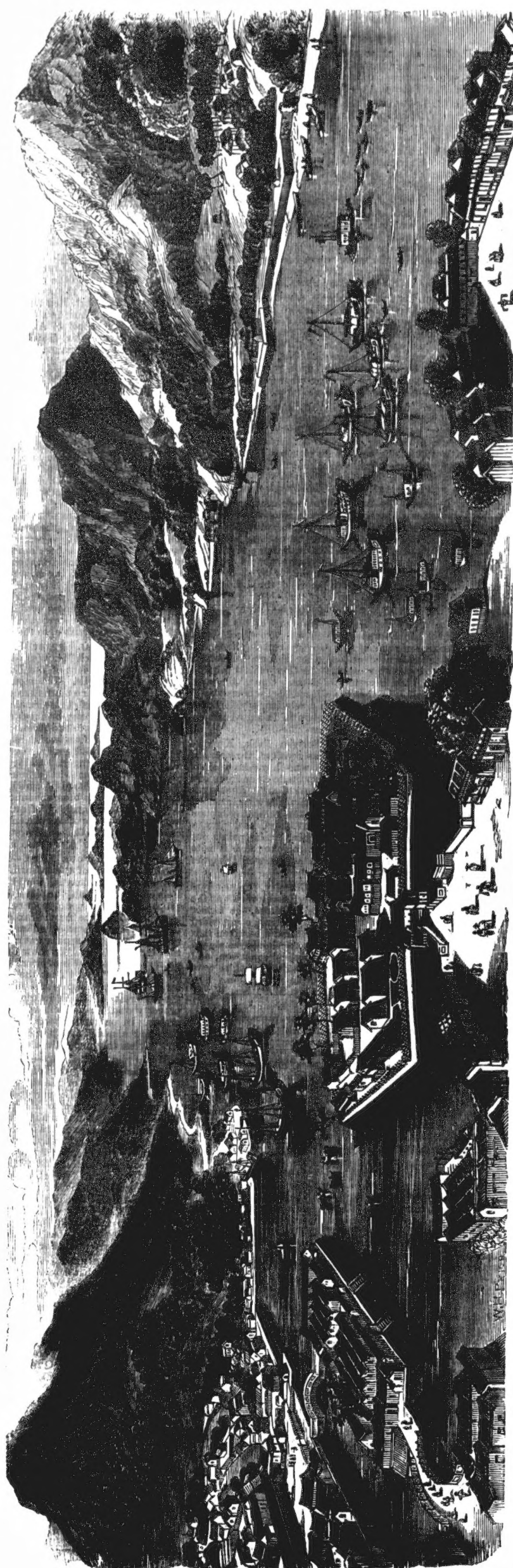
THE ARMY.—It is not likely that the new War Minister will in a few months be able to effect all needful reforms in our hampered military system; much will escape immediate notice, and require a further and more detailed investigation. Nor are we inclined to assert that the policy of the Horse Guards is always right; that some changes might not with advantage be made in the combatant branches of the service. When the militia is organised under the same authority as the line, regimental depots will of course cease to exist as separate institutions; the inspection duties of both the active and reserve troops may be concentrated; reductions may be made in the rank and file of the regular army by ceasing to fill up vacancies, which, if necessary, can be supplied from a reserve; the vacancies in the junior ranks of commissioned officers may also advantageously be allowed to remain unoccupied; and the military staff may be concentrated under one head in the same manner as the non-combatant staff is concentrated under one head in the Comptroller-in-Chief. In the War Office itself there is a great need for reform. The staff of clerks in that huge building seems always to be retained on the footing of a war establishment; yet the duties of the majority could be easily performed by veteran non-commissioned officers, who would be glad to do all copying work at a slight increase to their pay or pension. It is quite open to question also whether some of the higher positions occupied at present by promoted clerks could not be advantageously filled by officers taken from the half-pay list. The manufacturing departments, storehouses, and arsenals afford a wide field for retrenchment. The enormous expense of manufacturing warlike stores has been due to the system of alterations in the patterns of stores which was constantly pursued by the late Ordnance Select Committee.

LUXURANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MRS. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.





VIEW OF SIMONOSEKI, JAPAN.—(SEE PAGE 886.)



VIEW OF THE HARBOUR OF NAGASAKI, JAPAN.—(SEE PAGE 886.)



## THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The United States seem to be less advanced in their system of training for the mercantile marine than some European countries. That they should be so is a little surprising; for the American fleet comprises more than 40,000 vessels, manned by 600,000 sailors, and bearing articles of commerce valued in the last year at two thousand million dollars. Yet the American vessels are manned almost entirely by foreigners, and the few Americans who become seamen hail from the east. One thing that operates against the marine service in the United States is a kind of popular antipathy to sailor life. But the greater reason is the absence of a system of apprenticeship or naval training institutions. Owners, agents, or captains, we are told, as an almost invariable rule, refuse to engage boys in their vessels and in the merchant service, whilst "in the navy great political influence was needed to secure a place." It is fortunate that political considerations do not descend to that level in this country. Her Majesty's navy is recruited from those who are willing and physically fitted for the service; and as a vast number of our merchant sailors have received an early training in her Majesty's vessels, our merchant ships are mostly manned by efficient and disciplined crews. A few persons in the United States are already becoming alive to the fact that it is impossible to obtain American seamen unless boys are introduced and trained for the merchant service. The president of the New York Nautical School, which during the last seventeen years has prepared over 6,000 seamen for responsible duties, a fortnight ago declared:—"The apprentice system should be enforced by statute, and if it be adopted these lads should not be located in the fore-cabin, among the sailors, but in a separate cabin, in which they should be allowed to mess with the junior officers. The officers and subordinates on our vessels should be thoroughly educated in their business, it being as necessary

## ANOTHER COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

THREE MEN KILLED AND FOUR OTHERS INJURED.

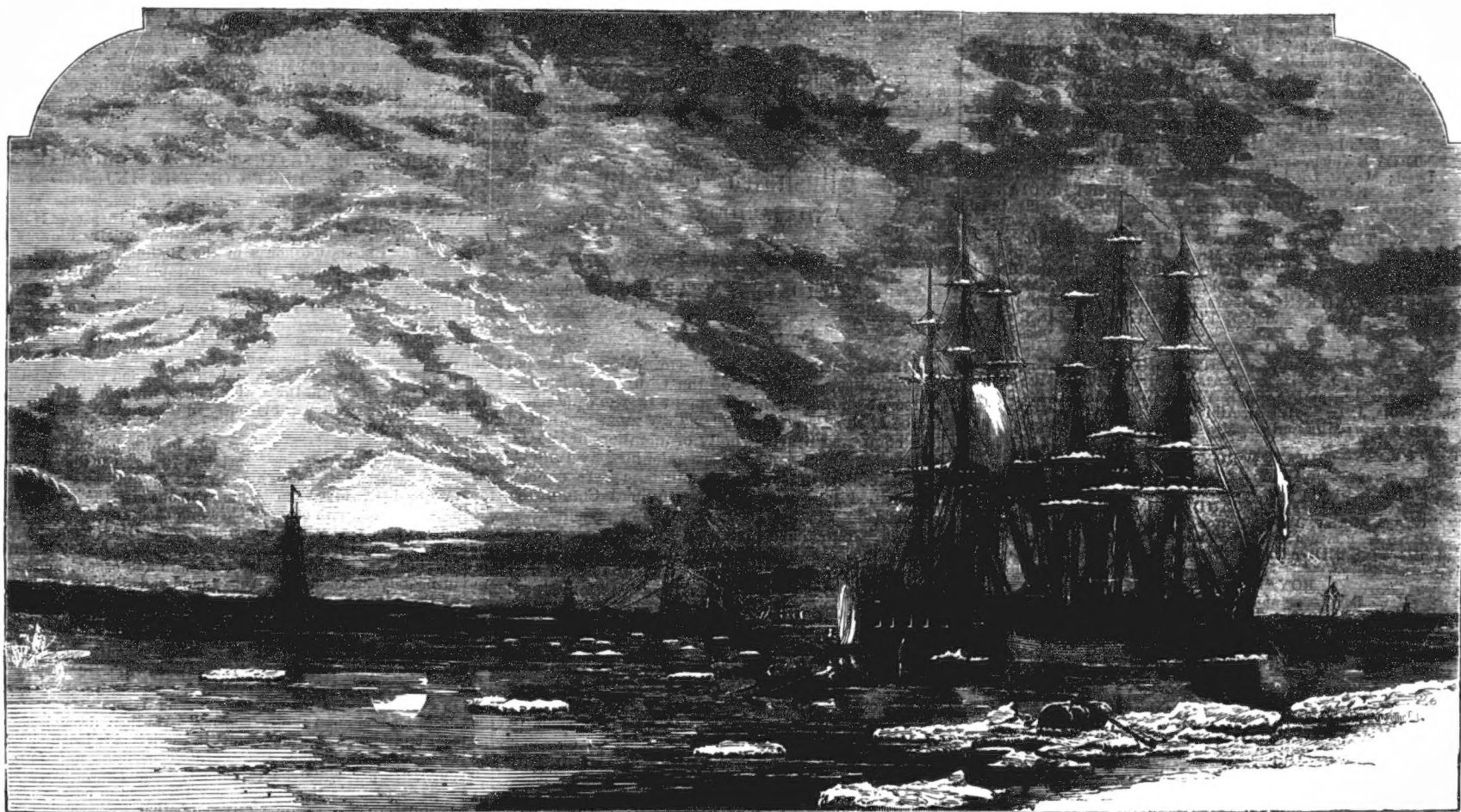
Last Friday after we went to press another colliery accident occurred in the South-West Lancashire coalfield, which has already resulted in the loss of three lives, while four men have been severely—two it is feared fatally—injured. The scene of the accident is the No. 7 pit of the Rainford Coal Company, situated about a quarter of a mile from the Rainford Junction station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, about eight miles from Wigan and nearly half that distance from St. Helen's. There are an upcast and a downcast shaft at the colliery, and both have been sunk to one of the upper seams, which has now been worked out, so sinking to a lower mine has been commenced.

The *Liverpool Courier* says:—"About noon on Thursday it was found that the shaft pillars at the old mouth were on fire, the ventilating furnace in the upcast, which was still in operation, having apparently been the means of igniting the coal, and preparations were at once made for extinguishing the flames. In the course of the evening an arrangement was made for conveying water to the fire by means of a syphon thrown down the downcast, and then along the airway communicating between the two shafts. Shortly before midnight this work was nearly completed, and eight men were sent down to assist in the work of extinguishing the fire. Of this number seven had seated themselves a short distance from the burning coal, while the eighth had gone to the downcast to look after the arrangements for the water, when suddenly the flames were driven upon the seven men who were by the furnace, and all were severely burned. None of the number had apparently any idea of the proximity of firedamp, and it is not believed now that an explosion has occurred, for no afterdamp was noticed, and it is thought more probable that a fall of roof has occurred which has caused the reversion

of a national policy. He is wrong; he differs from it as to the means. We found that our statesmen had an unhappy knack of intervening on the wrong side, and we proclaimed non-intervention, just as physicians prescribed a fast to cure the excesses of a feast. With the page of history before him, Mazzini will not deny that the old policy wrought a great deal of misery in attempting to sanctify with success a good deal of crime; let the new policy be judged by its results. The Germans to-day are a great nation, the Americans are once more a united people. Can Mazzini conceive of any intervention on our part in the struggles by which these great results were achieved that would not in its consequences have tended to their indefinite postponement?

## SHOCKING ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE BY A LADY.

On Monday afternoon a shocking and determined attempt to commit suicide was made at Ealing by a young lady named Lloyd, twenty-three years of age, by throwing herself from the parapet of a bridge in front of a Great Western express train. It appears that Miss Lloyd, who belongs to Devonshire, has recently lost by death her father, who was a minister, and also her mother, and these bereavements had preyed upon her mind to such an extent as to render it necessary she should have a constant attendant. A change of scenery being advised, she came a few weeks ago to Ealing, and took apartments at Ivy Lodge, on the Uxbridge-road, which immediately faces the railway. Yesterday afternoon she and one of her nurses were out for a walk on Ealing Common, and they thence strolled as far as the Hanger Hill Bridge, which is over the railway. Just as the 12.25 p.m. express from Paddington was approaching, the unfortunate lady suddenly leaped upon the parapet of the bridge, and sprang off on the



WINTER ON THE RIVER —(SEE PAGE 886.)

to have competent commanders, efficient officers, and thorough seamen, as it is to have good, staunch ships. Our captains should be better provided for than they are at present. They have very little interest in the property entrusted to their charge, with little more salary than a junior clerk in a mercantile house, and no better prospects ahead. Give every master of a vessel an interest in her preservation. If deserting, let him have a timber-head; if commanding a steamer, give him an interest in the stock of the company. If he undertake to instruct a youth in the business of seamanship, let him receive a compensation from the parents or guardians in proportion to the services rendered." Excellent suggestions. If the system here recommended were carried out the United States would soon find the national element preponderating in their mercantile pursuits.

Really strong and cheap tea is secured by purchasing Horniman's pure tea. It has for the past thirty years enjoyed a preference in all parts of the kingdom.—[ADVT.]

THE MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A most interesting and instructive little work, describing briefly, but with great clearness, the rise and progress of watch and clock making, has just been published by Mr. J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond-street, 99, Westbourne-grove, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices, and no one should make a purchase without visiting the above establishments or consulting this truly valuable work. By its aid persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom, India or the Colonies, are enabled to select for themselves the watch best adapted for their use, and have it sent to them with perfect safety. Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales, sends this pamphlet to any address on receipt of two postage stamps, and we cannot too strongly recommend it to the notice of the intending purchaser.

—only for a few seconds—of the ventilation. At present, however, no clearly defined cause can be assigned for the accident: indeed, the man who so fortunately escaped was hardly aware that anything extraordinary had occurred. There was no disarrangement in the shafts, and in a few moments all the injured were brought to the bank and conveyed home, where they were attended to by Mr. Tobin, surgeon, of Rainford, and other medical men. Two of the injured expired early the same morning, and another in the course of the afternoon. Two others are not expected to recover."

## MAZZINI.

The *Star* made the following important remarks on the last letter of Mazzini:—"Signor Mazzini, in answer to the request of a Glasgow gentleman that he would appeal to the British nation on behalf of Spain, has written a letter in which he declines to take the cause proposed, because he feels despairingly about any influence to be exercised on this country by any possible appeal. 'A few chosen individuals excepted,' he says, 'your nation is not alive to the sacredness and to the necessity of an international policy, which I might say would not be misunderstood.' 'Your Manchester school,' he further writes, 'taught men the worship of material interests, and—amongst your best, John Bright—summed up Britain's programme in the words, 'Perish Savoy,' rather than front a material sacrifice for England.' We seem destined to be at issue with Signor Mazzini on this point, for this is not the first time he has dwelt upon it, nor the first time we have felt ourselves compelled to disagree with him. Signor Mazzini should know that in the case of Savoy it was not the material sacrifice that England sought to avoid, but the act in support of which that sacrifice was to be made. Mazzini thinks he differs from the Manchester school as to the end

London side, falling a depth of thirty feet. The express dashed upon her, and, as she had fallen upon one of the rails, the train literally cut off both her feet above the ankle, and otherwise frightfully mutilated her, as it carried her forward several yards in the direction of Ealing station. The nurse tried in vain to save the poor lady from leaping from the bridge, and seeing what had occurred, at once raised an alarm. Dr. George Cooper, one of the Middlesex magistrates, was driving past at the time and at once rendered the necessary surgical aid, and had the sufferer removed to her lodgings. Mr. Goodchild and Mr. Summerhayes, local surgeons, were also in attendance; but, after consultation, they expressed their opinion that she had received too severe a shock to her nervous system to admit of the amputation of her fractured limbs, which was the only chance of saving her life. On Monday evening the unfortunate lady was fast sinking, and it was feared that she could not many hours survive the effects of so terrible a leap.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Mr. Patrick Shaw, advocate has resigned the office of Sheriff of Chancery, and that the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. John M'Laren, advocate, author of "A Treatise on the Law of Wills and Succession" and other legal works, and son of Mr. Duncan M'Laren, M.P. for the city of Edinburgh.

SOIREE TO MR. J. BAXTER LANGLEY.—Last evening an adjourned meeting of the friends and supporters of Mr. J. Baxter Langley, recently a candidate for the representation of Greenwich, was held at the Star Coffee-house, Deptford, to adopt measures for giving a soiree to that gentleman, in recognition of his past services in the cause of education, and the social, moral, and political advancement of the people. It was resolved that the soiree should take place in February, and that in the event of Mr. J. S. Mill not having returned from the Continent, Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., should be asked to preside.



## THEATRES.

**THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.**  
Under the Sole Management of Mr. A. Harris.  
Every Evening, at 7, **THE BOARDING SCHOOL.** After which the Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled **ROBINSON CRUSOE**; or, Friday and the Fairies. The Box-office is open from ten till five.

**THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.**  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.  
Every Evening, at 7, **MY WIFE'S OUT.** At 7.45, the grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled **PUSS IN BOOTS.** Characters in the opening by the principal members of the company. Double Troup of Pantomimists and various novelties.

**THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.**  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.  
Every Evening, at 7, **A HERO OF ROMANCE.** Messrs. Sothers, Buckstone, Compton, Chippendale; Misses Ada Cavenish, Ione Burke. **THE FRIGHTFUL HAIR.** Messrs. Compton, Kendal, Buckstone, jun.; Messdames, Burke, Gwynn.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.**  
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.  
Every Evening, at 7, **DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL?** Mr. G. Belmore; Mrs. L. Murray. At 7.45, **MONTE CRISTO.** Mr. Fechter, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mr. Belmore; Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss C. Leclercq, Mrs. Leigh Murray.

**ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.**  
Lessee and Manager, Mr. E. T. Smith.  
Every Evening, at 7, **THE FOUR MOWBRAYS.** Master Percy Roselle. At 7.45, **HARLEQUIN HUMPTY DUMPTY**; or, The Old Woman from Babyland, Messrs. Rowella, Terry; Messdames Goodall, Parkes.

**ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.  
Every Evening, at 7, **THE SECRET.** At 8, **AFTER DARK:** A Tale of London Life. Messrs. Vining, Walter Lacy, Dominick Murray, C. Harcourt, J. G. Shore; Misses E. Barnett, and Leclercq. And **MASTER JONES'S BIRTHDAY.**

**GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.**  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.  
Every Evening, at 7, **TWO HARLEQUINS.** Mr. C. Lyall; Miss C. Loseby. At 7.45, **ON THE CARDS.** Mr. Alfred Wigan, M. Stuart; Miss M. Robertson. **ROBERT LE DIABLE.** Misses E. Farren, Loseby, Hastings. Two ballets. Mlle. Bossi.

**THE NEW QUEEN'S THEATRE ROYAL.**  
Manager, Mr. W. H. Liston.  
Every Evening, at 7, **DOT**; or, the Cricket on the Hearth. Messrs. Toole, Emery, Stephens; Misses Rignold, Montague. **THE GNOME KING.** Messrs. Toole, Brough, Stephens; Misses Hodson, Carson. **A RACE FOR A DINNER.** Mr. Clayton.

**ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.**  
Every Evening, at 7, **SLASHER AND CRASHER.** Messrs. G. Vincent, J. G. Taylor, E. Atkins; Mrs. Caulfield, Miss Shavey. After which, at 7.45, **THE YELLOW PASSPORT.** Messrs. Neville, J. G. Taylor, E. Atkins, G. Vincent, Cooper, Vaughan, H. Wigan; Miss Furtado, Miss Scavey, and Mrs. Caulfield.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.**  
Directress, Mlle. de la Ferté.  
Every Evening, at 7, **THE SECRET PANEL.** At 7.30 **THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.** Messrs. Phelps, Coghlan, Gaston Murray, W. H. Norton, &c.; Messdames Lucy Rushton, Poyser, Florence Eveleigh, Meirabel, &c. And a Ballet Diver-tissement, **THE AMAZON'S FAREWELL.** Kiralfi Family.

**ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.**  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.  
Every Evening at 7, **A WIDOW HUNT.** Messrs. Clarke, Belford, Joyce; Messdames Bufton, Maitland. **THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.** Messrs. Thorne, James, Robson; Mrs. Goodall. **HUE AND DYE.** Mr. Thorne; Miss Newton.

**PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.**  
Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.  
Every Evening, **SOCIETY.** Messrs. Hare, H. J. Montague, Blakely, Montgomery, Sydney, Terriss, Collette, Bancroft; Mrs. B. White, Miss Carlotta Addison. Preceded by **A WINNING HAZARD.** Mr. Montgomery; Misses A. and B. Wilton.

**GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.**  
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Sefton Parry.  
Every Evening at 7, **GOOD FOR NOTHING.** At 7.45, **CYRIL'S SUCCESS.** Messrs. E. Marshall, Warner, Vernon, David Fisher, Newbound, Andrews, Hurlstone, J. Clarke; Messdames C. Thorne, Henrade, Brennan, Berend, Hughes, Stephens.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HOLBORN.**  
Under the Management of Miss Fanny Josephs.  
Every Evening, **MIRIAM'S CRIME.** Messrs. E. Price, Parselle, F. Drew, W. Howard, Geo. Honey; Messdames Lydia Foote and Larkin. After which, **TURKO THE TERRIBLE**; or, the Fairy Roses. Messrs. F. Hughes, W. Arthur, G. Honey; Messdames Larkin, Fanny Josephs. **AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.**

**ROYALTY THEATRE.**  
Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.  
Every Evening, at 7.30, **A LOVING CUP.** Messrs. Dewar, Day, Danvers; Miss M. Oliver. At 9.15, **THE RISE AND FALL OF RICHARD III.** Messrs. Dewar, Danvers, Day; Miss Oliver. To conclude with **EVERYBODY'S HUSBAND.**

**SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.**  
Sole Manageress, Miss Hazlewood.  
Every Evening, **GERTRUDE'S MONEY BOX.** And the successful Pantomime, **QUEEN LUCIDORA, THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS; HARLEQUIN PRINCE GRACEFUL**; or the Carp, the Crow, and the Owl.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.**  
Every evening, at half-past seven, **OSCAR CARRE'S PERFORMING HORSES. SCENES IN THE ARENA.** And **THE MARVELS OF ELECTRICITY.** Introducing the Wonderful Giant, 9 feet in height, and his Lilliputian Army of 250 troops and matchless ponies.

**ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.**  
Lessees, Messrs. Shepherd and Crewick.  
Every Evening at 7, **TIME TRIES ALL.** After which the Pantomime of **JACK AND JILL AND THE SLEEPING BEAUTY**; or, Harlequin Humpty Dumpty. Clown, Mr. Croustie; Pantaloon, Mr. Gallini; Columbine, Miss Duval.

## NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor, Mr. John Douglass.  
Every Evening at 7, **TELL TALE TIT.** Messdames Marie Leslie, Emma Chambers, Annie Anderson, Kate and Rose Warner; Messrs. B. Wright, Vivian, Martin, Stewart, Howard. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass. And **THE OLD SOLDIER.**

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.  
**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.  
**POLYTECHNIC.**—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.

**MADAME TUSSEAU'S EXHIBITION.**—Open from Eleven till dusk and from Seven till Ten.

**ROYAL ALHAMBRA.**—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.  
**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.**—Open daily.

## THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

## 1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; House of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

## 2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters to be addressed to the Editor, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

## The Illustrated Weekly News.

AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869.

## THE RITUALISTS.

THERE appears to be a determination on the part of the Ritualist members of the Church of England to refuse obedience to the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Two meetings have been held composed nearly wholly of members of the Church favourable to the ceremonies condemned by Lord Cairns and his colleagues. The Resolutions were couched in determined language, and the Judicial Committee denounced in a most acrimonious and resentful spirit. Mr. Mackonochie declared in his Church that Lord Cairns is a Presbyterian, and had, therefore, no right to have been upon the woolsack, or to give a judgment where the Church of England was concerned. At the first meeting a resolution was carried "to vindicate the primitive and catholic character of the Church of England, disparaged by the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." One rev. gentleman made a statement that the highest Court of the Realm "was nothing short of a scandal." "Mr. Bennett was unable to reconcile submission to the present decree with his paramount and primary duty of obedience to the Church." The Vicar of Clewer referring to the Judicial Committee, called it "a mere State authority," the Vicar of Wymering compared the *unfortunate* condition of the Church in England with the freedom enjoyed by the Episcopal Church of the United States. "The American Church," he said, "had imposed no such conditions on her clergy, and the providence of God had been seen in that Church. The Vicar of St. Peter's, St. George's-in-the-East, won't 'put out his lights,' lest 'he should stultify himself before the people;' and, finally, Mr. Mackonochie moved as a resolution the duty of the Ritualists 'to spread in all possible ways the doctrine of the Real Presence.' It resolved also upon the payment of Mr. Mackonochie's costs; and if the £20,000 is not forthcoming, he will go into the Bankruptcy Court. Dr. Tait's courteous letter has borne its fruits.

At the second meeting in Freemasons' Hall a similar spirit prevailed. A long and very earnest conversation took place, in which Mr. Bennett, Mr. Orby Shipley, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Lowder, and others joined. It was admitted that it would be unwise to bind the clergy as a body to any particular course, inasmuch as circumstances differed in various parishes, and some might feel it to be their duty to obey the law of the Church on those points where it differed from the law of the land, as recently expounded by the High Court of Appeal. Several clergymen declared their resolution to continue the lights until they receive a monition from a spiritual authority. It was declared that in the event of the Judicial Committee decreeing that the Real Presence in the Eucharist is antagonistic to the doctrines of the Church of England, the High Church party must as a body secede from the Establishment.

This is a declaration more likely to be repeated than acted upon. The Puseyites do not resemble the earnest hearted two thousand men who left the Church rather than comply with Anti-Protestant practices. If, however, there should be a secession of Ritualists, instead

of forming a separate community, they will probably enter the Church of Rome. The celibacy of the clergy, insisted upon in the Church of Rome, is almost the only bar to such an issue. At all events, the Church is in danger of a secession of a large number of her members on the one hand; or in case they remain and give a quasi submission, of having doctrines taught under her apparent sanction incompatible with her Protestant character.

## WINTER ON THE RIVER.

ALTHOUGH we have now past through half the month of January, and are beginning to look forward to spring, we have as yet had no winter scenery, a frost to cover our ponds with even a thin coat of ice, much less to freeze our rivers. Yet for all this our fine-art engraving of "Winter on the River" is not the less acceptable. The subject is exceedingly well handled, and the original is a picture of great merit.

## THE HARBOURS OF SIMONOSEKI AND NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

News from Japan continues to be important to this country, especially in a mercantile point of view. Business transactions are to a certain extent in several of the long-closed ports now quite free and open, and trade is largely developing itself even in the interior. On page 884 we give two views of very important harbours, Simonoseki and Nagasaki. The town in connection with the first is situated on the island of Nippon; and Nagasaki is now the principal station of English vessels of war watching over the interests of our merchantmen.

According to the late intelligence from Japan it is credibly reported that the rebellion has collapsed, and that the Northern party have unconditionally surrendered to the Mikado's authority. Preparations were progressing for the Mikado's visit to Jeddo. The British garrison troops at Yokohama had attended a general parade, and a Royal salute was fired to commemorate the Mikado's coming of age. They marched past before two of the Mikado's representatives.

A conference was sitting respecting the opening of Jeddo to foreign commerce. Decisive official information will be published shortly.

## MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—APPREHENDED DEATH OF THE INJURED MAN.

ON Monday evening, just before the magistrate at the Worship-street Police-court left the bench, Inspector Honey, of the K division, made an application to Mr. Flowers to attend at the station-house in the Bethnal-green-road, and take the depositions of a police-constable of the division who had been brutally assaulted by three men (in custody), and who is believed to be dying from the effects of internal injuries.

Mr. Flowers at once signified his willingness to accede to the request, and at the rising of the court proceeded thither, attended by the chief clerk and an usher, and were conducted to an upper room in the station-house, where on a bed lay the injured man, who was evidently in great agony, as indicated by his groans.

In answer to the questions put to him, he said his name was Samuel Mills, police-constable, 79 K. On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th ult., he was on duty at a fire in the Cambridge-road, when some persons in the crowd he was engaged, with others, in keeping back, insisted on getting down to the spot where the engine was. He (deponent) told them he could not allow them to go there, and they began to hiss him and call him an Irish bastard and other bad names, ultimately proceeding to throw mud and dirt at him. One of those in custody, a young man named Tant, came out of the crowd with a brick in his hand, which he threw at him, and which struck him heavily in the stomach. Tant then ran back into the crowd, and he (deponent) pursued and overtook him. The man then lay down. He (deponent) stooped to lay hold of him, and a man named Harper, also in custody, came up and said, "You Irish bastard, if you don't let him out I'll murder you." He then drew back his foot and kicked him (deponent) in the left side just under the ribs. He seized him, and another constable coming up secured Harper, while he (deponent) held Tant. Then they walked towards the station, and turning the corner of Old Bethnal-green-road he received another kick, and looking behind saw a young fellow named Osborne (in custody) very near him. He (deponent) had seen him throw mud, &c., at him, but could not say that it was he who had delivered the kick. When at the station he was compelled to go to bed, and had been confined there ever since, and had not been able to appear against the three prisoners. He positively identified the man Harper as one of those who kicked him.

Harper, who is a man of about twenty-five or thirty years of age, was present during the examination of the injured man, having been out on bail.

**BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.**—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." [ADVT.]



## FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

## THE GREEKS IN TURKEY.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople states that "in consequence of the difficulties experienced in the application of the measures for the expulsion of Greek subjects, the Porte has decreed some dispositions destined to protect the interests of commerce and the general security of the Empire. These conditions are:—1. The treaties of the Porte with Greece being suspended by the rupture of relations between the two Governments, all the Greeks established in Turkey are placed under the protection of the laws of the country in all their affairs, whether commercial or of any other kind. 2. Are considered as *bona fide* Greek subjects those who are the issue of Hellenic subjects, or who have acquired that nationality in virtue of the protocol of London. Relative to individuals of this category, the Turkish Government will consider the propriety of expelling those whose sojourn on its territory it will no longer permit. In consequence, the authorities will everywhere have to make due inquiries as to Hellenic subjects of the class in question, in order to distinguish well meaning persons from those who are turbulent, and make them known to the Government. As to Ottoman subjects who have obtained Greek passports through the medium of Hellenic consuls or otherwise, they must either give up those documents and re-integrate themselves in their original nationality, or quit the empire, never to return there, except to be considered as subordinates to the Sultan. Individuals of this class will be invited to emigrate where they wish; otherwise, if they do not leave within a fixed time, they will be constrained to submit to this order in the requisite form. 3. These dispositions modify in no respect the decisions taken anteriorly relative to the Hellenic merchant marine."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes the following in reference to the Conference to be held in Paris:—"One of our correspondents from London informs us that the English Cabinet, without wishing to prejudice the ulterior decisions of the Conference, propose to suggest, through the medium of its Plenipotentiary, the adoption of the rapid system which contributed so much to the success of the Congress held at London two years back for the settlement of the Luxembourg question. All frivolous and irritating discussions will be carefully eliminated from the debate, and while the plenipotentiaries will strictly confine themselves to the programme based on the demands of the Porte, they will try to exhaust it in the first sitting, at the end of which a committee will be charged to draw up a protocol destined to give satisfaction to Turkey. In the second meeting, the contending parties will be invited to accede to the document which, once covered with the signature of the guaranteeing powers, will constitute the line of conduct to which Greece will be morally bound to conform. Thereafter, the third point of the ultimatum, which Greece rejects as too vague and without practical signification, will be replaced by a bilateral engagement under the control of the protecting States, and one of the principal difficulties that could impede the progress of the deliberations will be speedily smoothed down. The Conference will then find itself in a state entirely to accomplish its task in a few sittings."

The influence of England, if it is to be employed at all in the East, must be exerted on behalf either of war or of peace. The anti-Turkish party, in England and in Europe, although they may not understand the meaning of their own policy, virtually propose the encouragement of a crusade for the promotion of the orthodox Eastern faith and for the aggrandisement of the Greek nation. More prosaic politicians decline to commit a flagrant wrong which must inevitably be extremely injurious to English interests. To them even Mahometans appear to have rights, nor are they satisfied of the expediency or morality of propagating either religious or ethnological creeds by the sword. The alternative of peace and of the existing state of things in a general war, which would be certainly unjustifiable in its commencement, and probably disastrous in its consequences. No English Government is likely to incur the responsibility of the convulsion which the philanthropists desire.

## ITALY.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says:—"In deference to the friendly counsels of France, the Cabinet of Florence has adopted the resolution of fulfilling in a straightforward manner the engagements contracted by the protocol of the 31st July, 1868, in virtue of which it undertook to pay the interest on the share of the Roman debt, left to the charge of the former provinces belonging to the States of the Church, in the same manner as had been previously done by the Papal Treasury. Therefore, it has renounced levying the tax of 8fr. 80c. on the coupon, an impost which in Italy is imposed on personal property. In fact, since the 1st January the house of Rothschild has been paying the dividends without any deduction whatever."

As soon as the Cabinet of Florence learned that the Marquis de la Valette had replaced the Marquis de Monnier, it thought the moment opportune to sound the disposition of the French Government as to whether new overtures relative to the evacuation of the States of the Church would be entertained. M. Nigra is said to have sent back as a reply that, in his opinion, the Imperial Government felt itself at present, as previously, bound by the formal engagements taken by the Minister of State to the Chamber on the 6th December, 1867, and which acquired a double importance from the vote of the Legislative body ratifying them. At the end of the approaching session the country will be called on to pronounce once more its views as to the policy of the Emperor's Government. Until then, the Cabinet of the Tuilleries is firmly resolved not to modify in any way the line of conduct which it has pursued towards the Holy See.

## BELGIUM.

The strike at M.M. Garot's factory at Hodimont, in Belgium, may now be considered at an end. The men had demanded the dismissal of one of the overseers, and the suppression of a proposed pension fund, with an increase of wages and a diminution in the hours of labour. The masters gave the forty-five men who had left their work notice that, should they not return to their looms within twenty-four hours, their places would be filled up. That period having expired without any surrender on the part of the workmen, new hands were taken on, and the old ones found themselves deprived of their employment. They then assembled at the entrance of the factory to hoot the new comers, until made to move off by the police and gendarmes.

## BERLIN.

A BART made by a wag of Berlin on New Year's Day attracted crowds to one of the principal streets of the capital. In this street there is a hairdresser's shop, and the author of the bet had undertaken to sit for four hours, without moving, in the place of the wax figure in the window. At three in the afternoon he appeared at his post, dressed in a white sheet and with a huge wig on his head surmounted by a fox cap. Every effort was made by the bystanders to make him show some sign of life. Street boys were tempted by the promise of large rewards to make their most ridiculous grimaces, and address him in all sorts of funny speeches; but all in vain. He remained immovable until the clock struck seven, when he rose, bowed gravely to the assembled crowd, and retired into the shop.

## GERMANY.

ALTHOUGH the Baden and Homburg tables are not likely to be abolished for some time to come, the Spa tables will not be allowed after the year 1870. At least a bill is now before the Belgian Chamber of Representatives to abolish gaming there. An account of the receipts and expenditure for the past season, as verified by the Court of Accounts, shows what immense chances are against the players. The losses at the roulette table amounted to 37,831 francs, and the gains to 939,641 francs, or a balance of profit of 902,810 francs; for the trente-et-un the figures are 380,869 francs, and 1,233,864 francs, or a net produce of 852,995 francs in a period of three months only! The share of the Treasury in the profits was 848,560 francs, or 165,103 francs more than in the previous year. Yet, notwithstanding these facts, there are flats who believe that the chances between the players and the bank are nearly equal.

## SPAIN.

THE *Advertiser* "considers our title to Gibraltar as good and valid as the titles of empires to their annexations usually are. The possession of Gibraltar, we are told, makes the Spaniards hate us, and insult and cheat us, as seen in their conduct about the Tornado affair, and the other ships they have seized, and the crews they have ill-treated, as well as the non-payment of their debts; and it is added that Ceuta would suit us better. Now, as to the exchange, it is quite clear that if Ceuta is the more valuable of the two, it is not likely that the Spaniards would give us the new lamp for an old one. The alleged reason why we should exchange is that Gibraltar is not of much use to us—in short, not worth the cost and trouble of keeping. If that is really so, the Spaniards are quite shrewd enough to wait for our giving it up as unprofitable without any equivalent. As to the hatred of the Spaniards, it is not greater than that of almost any one of two countries that can be named for the other, and, besides, need not give us much anxiety."

## AMERICA.

LATEST news from New York states that affairs in Arkansas are still in a very unsatisfactory condition. The militia are reported to be fortifying at Augusta against an apprehended attack from armed citizens who, in large numbers, are congregated near the town. The principal citizens of Augusta have been lodged in gaol by the militia. Large numbers of negroes have joined the militia, and are accused of gross outrages upon citizens and their property. The cotton along the Arkansas river remains unpicked in consequence of the negro labourers having gone off with the militia or declining to work.

From Georgia also accounts are received of unfriendly relations between the native white population and the negroes. The Sheriff of Ogeechee county with some aids went to arrest seventeen negroes who were charged with shooting watchmen on plantations and robbery. The posse made five arrests, when they were suddenly surrounded by a party of one hundred armed negroes who rescued the prisoners, robbed the officers destroyed the warrants, and threatened the officers with death if they attempted to re-arrest the prisoners. Great excitement prevails among the white people in the vicinity, and a force of some three hundred citizens had gone after the negroes to secure several women and children who had been carried off by the mob. The military had declined to interfere until the civil authorities formally applied to them for assistance. Some journals assert that these accounts are greatly exaggerated.

The Alabama Legislature has adjourned until July 6, 1869. The Pacific Mail Company have been sued by the State of California for 4,900,000 dollars for landing 4,900 Chinese without commutation for them. The company claim that the commutation is a tax upon commerce, and is unconstitutional.

A correspondent of the *New York Herald*, in Indianapolis, states that the Erie Railroad Company have perpetually leased the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Railroad for 20,000,000 dollars, thus making the Erie road a continuous broad gauge from New York to Chicago.

THE Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing on the 29th ult., states that the Alabama negotiations have suffered no serious delay, notwithstanding the change in the British Cabinet. The British Government agrees to accept all Mr. Seward's amendments which were published in brief on December 1; that is to say, it agrees to abolish the distinction of the Alabama claims and others contained in the original draught of the protocol, and thus it accedes to Mr. Seward's amendment that a majority shall be sufficient to decide any case. Great Britain also agrees to the amendment that the commission shall sit in Washington, and that the umpire selected shall be subject to the ratification of the Senate. On the 20th inst., Mr. Seward proposed several additional modifications; none of them, however, according to the writer, of a very serious character.

## GREECE.

M. Victor Hugo has addressed the following letter, dated December 19, 1868, to M. Camille Rullot:—"Sir, Your elegant letter has moved me deeply. You are right in counting on me. All that I am and can is at the service of your noble cause. The cause of Crete is the cause of Greece, and the cause of Greece is the cause of Europe. The sequence is not perceived by kings, and yet it is perfectly logical. Diplomacy is nothing else than the ruse of princes in opposition to the logic of God. But at the right time God will prevail. God and right are synonyms. I am but an obstinate voice, lost, however, in the triumphal tumult of successful intrigues. What matters? Heard or not, I shall not weary. You say that Crete asks of me what Spain asked of me. Alas! I can only sigh. I have done so before, yet I shall do it again. You may reckon on me."

THE authorities and the insurgents in Cuba seem bidding against one another with promises of liberty. A telegram from New York announces that General Dulce has now proclaimed liberty of the press, in answer, no doubt, to the insurgents' proclamation of freedom to the slaves announced yesterday.

A PARAGRAPH has been going the round of the papers purporting to describe Lord Clarendon's policy in China. It contains one important statement and one piece of silly verbiage. We are, it appears, to adhere to the policy which dictated the Treaty of Tientsin, and seek redress when we want it only at Peking. We trust that decision has been intimated to Sir Rutherford Alcock, whose rashness in menacing the Viceroy of Nankin, instead of steadily pressing on the Regency, nearly plunged us into a war. We are, moreover, to pay every attention to the ideas, habits, and prejudices of the Chinese. Are we? The first of them all is an extreme dislike to the presence of any foreigners at any time or for any purpose in China at all. If we yield upon that, we abandon China; if we do not yield upon that, the principles of justice and Christianity will form a much better basis of action than ideas which those who are to respect them scarcely even know of.

A FRENCH "BLACK LIST."—Some noise has been made at Marseilles by a trial which has been called locally "The Black-book affair." A certain society analogous to the English Trade Protection Societies has been in the habit of publishing for circulation amongst its members—tailors and other tradesmen of the sort—a list of customers, distinguished as to their habits of paying by particular numbers. No. 4 signified that the person to whose name it was appended was slow in his payments; No. 5 indicated that money was only to be had with great difficulty; and No.

denoted that the individual whom it designated would never pay at all. Some of the principal people in the city ascertained that their names were in the Black-book with high numbers attached to them, and took proceedings against the publishers for defamation of character. The names of the defendants are only indicated in the local journals by initials, but it is stated that they were found guilty, and M. L., sen., was sent to prison for a month and fined 500 francs, while M. L., jun., got a fortnight in prison and had to pay 300 francs. Moreover, the copies of the Black List were ordered to be seized and destroyed. The complainants had demanded 500 francs each as compensation for their damaged reputations, but the court refused this.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE AGRARIAN MURDER IN IRELAND.—A Dublin correspondent telegraphs to a contemporary that the Tipperary magistrates are holding private investigations respecting Mr. Baker's murder. A farmer named Keatings has been arrested.

A WOMAN at Clerkenwell police-court was sentenced to five days' imprisonment in fault of paying a fine of 20s., for carrying to her husband, who is at present detained on remand in Clerkenwell House of Detention, a loaf of bread, in the middle of which a cake of tobacco was found.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon a melancholy accident occurred in the works of Messrs. Robert Faulds and Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow. While a bricklayer and labourer were working near the top of a chimney stalk, about 100 feet high, it gave way near the bottom, and the poor men were thrown down—one on the top of a roof and the other to the ground—with such violence that they were killed on the spot.

A GLASGOW SHIP BURNED AT SEA.—Intelligence has been received at Glasgow of the burning at sea of the ship *Persia*, of Glasgow, 1,289 tons, Captain James Clark, which sailed from Greenock for Bombay with a cargo of coals on the 21st August last. The officers and crew, it is understood, were all saved. The *Persia* was a splendid vessel, built at Quebec in 1864, and was classed seven years A. 1. She was owned in Glasgow by Mr. J. H. Watt. She was only partly insured, and it is supposed that the fire originated amongst the cargo.

PREFERRING DEATH TO THE WORKHOUSE.—An inquest has been held by Mr. Langham, at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Harriet Griffin, aged 50. A man named Joseph Brill saw the deceased on the 29th December come out of a tavern on Thames Bank, Pimlico. She crossed the road to the water-side, and jumped into the river. Witness, after some difficulty, succeeded in getting her out, and she was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where she died on Wednesday last. The deceased had been deserted by her husband, and had been reduced to great poverty. She told her sister, when lying in the hospital, that she had jumped into the Thames rather than return to the workhouse. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

FIRING AT A TRAIN IN IRELAND.—We learn that two most shocking outrages were lately perpetrated on the Waterford and Limerick Railway. It appears that when the 8.30 p.m. mail train which left Waterford for Limerick, was just passing underneath a bridge not far from the Fiddown Station, a shot was fired from the bridge at the engine, smashing the glass in the driver's screen, the splinters flying about the driver and stoker, but fortunately no other damage was sustained, the officials on the engine and tender escaping unhurt. The train continued its journey, stopping at the intermediate stations, until its arrival near Oola, when a stone was thrown at the train, striking the engine, but fortunately doing no injury.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

ATROCIOUS CASE OF STABBING.—At the Manchester Police-court, yesterday, a man named William Barrett was committed for trial on a charge of stabbing a brass-moulder named Charles Scattergood. It seems that on New Year's Eve a quarrel arose between the prisoner and the prosecutor, and eventually the prisoner seized the prosecutor by the neck with one hand, while with the other he took a knife out of the prosecutor's pocket, and stabbed him with it, inflicting two severe wounds, one near the right breast (the lung being touched without being actually penetrated), and the other in the left side. The prosecutor fell in a fainting fit through loss of blood. The prisoner did not deny his guilt, and added, "I will bear all the penalty for what I have done."

EARTHQUAKE IN WICKLOW.—A correspondent of the *Dublin Express* says:—"On last Sunday evening I was at Timahely, County Wicklow, and about six o'clock my attention was arrested by a low rumbling noise. It passed apparently within a few hundred yards, with a loud cracking sound, which I attributed to the train moving over a bridge. On inquiry I found none came in on Sunday. Other parties in the same locality, hearing what they also thought was a train passing, ran to their doors, attracted by the novelty of its coming in on that day, when, to their great surprise, the rattling noise rushed close by without their seeing any cause from which it could proceed. A similar shock (if I can so call it) took place at 9 o'clock on the same evening, attended with vivid lightning. I experienced no vibratory motion, but some say their houses were decidedly shaken."

ALLEGED MURDER TEN YEARS AGO.—A few days ago a Mirfield man named Ault was in the Railway Hotel in Heckmondwike, sitting at the company by stating that on the 1st of October, 1858, he witnessed in that very house the murder of a carpet weaver named Gledhill. He said he saw a local butcher pour boiling water on his face, and subsequently saw the unfortunate man carried on to the metals of the adjoining railway, where he was run over. The man was in beer at the time; but as a man was actually found killed at the spot indicated on the day he named the police were communicated with, and they made an investigation. Ault said to the officers that he had no recollection of having made any such statement; that if he did so, he must have been under the influence of drink; and that in any case it is untrue. The alleged murderer still lives in Heckmondwike, and it is understood that he has decided to bring an action against Ault.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT LEIGH.—Early on Friday morning a fire was discovered in the top story of the large show and store rooms belonging to Pickley, Sims and Co. (Limited), Bedford Foundry, Leigh. There are three floors, the top one being filled with a large collection of valuable patterns, the whole of which were destroyed. The Leigh Volunteer Brigade, under the direction of Captain Fritchard, were early on the spot, and also the engines belonging to Messrs. Jones, Brothers, and Co., and Messrs. Gill and Hartley. Soon after their arrival the roof fell in, and the efforts of the firemen were directed to saving the contents of the lower portion of the building, and preventing the spread of the fire to the adjoining offices, workshops, stables, and other buildings. The spread of the flames was arrested with little damage to adjacent property. Many of the agricultural implements, machinery, and valuable goods were saved from the lower portions of the building. The gable wall of the large building fell, and carried with it a portion of the roof of an adjoining building, on which some of the firemen were placed. Fortunately, they all just escaped injury from the great fall of materials. The damage is estimated at from £15,000 to £20,000, and is nearly covered by insurance. A large portion of the loss falls on the Lancashire Insurance Company. The works have sustained very little damage, and it is intended to recommence work next Monday.





SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES BENEATH THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S.—(SEE PAGE 891)





A NIGHT ALARM.

## A BATTLE WITH DESTINY. BOOK THE SECOND.

### CHAPTER IV.

#### MAN AND HIS MASTER.

JOHN IRIS, after leaving the presence of Mrs. Monnoter, returned to his office in the city to prepare himself for a journey to Uckworth. The decided opposition he met with from Mrs. Monnoter, made him uneasy, and knowing that all expenses incurred going to Merton House would be paid by the present occupier, the evil-looking old sinner went third class.

Not because he could not appreciate comfort in any shape, but because the gain was more to him than all other earthly luxuries. He sat, crouched up in one corner of the railway carriage, pondering over affairs of his own, calculating his likely profits of the ensuing year, thinking of his secret hoards, looking sullen, vicious, hard souled, and uglier than ever.

He lost no time in resting when the journey was over; two pennyworth of bread and cheese and a glass of ale constituted his refreshment at the buffet, and then he travelled on to Merton House in time to catch Mr. Gordon Saville before that gentleman went out.

"Glad I found you," began Iris, with a grin.

Gordon Saville elevated his eyebrows a bit, and looked upon Mr. John Iris as a shrivelled up imp from the regions below.

"What the deuce brought you here?" he asked.

"Business, my dear sir," answered Iris, with another unpleasant grin, "business."

Gordon Saville, engaged in writing at his library table, did not leave off. Without looking up, or even raising his eyes, the second time, he said, in his cold, unpleasant way,

"Well, I hear you."

There was so much contemptible indifference, so much humiliating scorn in his voice and words, that even the fallow face of Mr. John Iris grew flushed, and the little deep-set eyes glittered maliciously.

"I have come a long way, Mr. Saville," he said.

"Your presence here tells me that."

His eyes were fixed upon the paper before him; he was writing still.

John Iris crushed the brim off his hat between his hands, while the passion within him was rising to a deadly pitch of fury.

"I am growing old, Mr. Gordon Saville," he said, harshly; "the long journey has tired me. I am faint, for I did not stay to eat."

"More fool you," Saville said, as coldly as ever, and the words were accompanied with a subdued stealthy laugh that went to the old money lender's heart's core.

"If you are tired, sit down. I forgot that you might be hungry. However, I will ring for the servant to take you down stairs and give you something to eat."

Saville, though speaking, went on writing still. Mr. John Iris, who had sunk into a chair, leaped up. Gordon Saville's premeditated and cold-blooded insults were more than that harsh, cruel old man could stand; all his concentrated passion broke forth, as he stepped towards Gordon Saville, whirling and grinding his shabby hat, that had not for a minute been out of his nervous grasp.

"Mr. Saville," he said, hoarse and husky, "is this the treatment to give an old man, now that you are on the bright side of fortune? Is this the way you treat one who has been a friend to you, whom you could shake by the hand, borrow money of, drink and eat with, not long since? And now you would thrust him down amongst your vulgar serving menials, to be one of them—a dog, a slave. But you had better beware, Gordon Saville! Old, shrivelled, and ugly, as you have termed me, I have sense and feelings, I have passion and hatred within me; and look out lest I have revenge for the outrage you have committed upon those feelings. Do not laugh; you are not my master yet."

Saville left off writing now, and fixed his unquelling eyes upon the excited old money-grubber. He was certainly surprised at the outburst of passion from the callous old man, who had hitherto been faithful as a dog in all things; but Saville forgot that it was when they met as friends, and Iris was met with friendly cordiality.

Saville laughed in his usual mirthless, almost silent way, as he looked upon the vengeful face of John Iris, but the old cold, rigid, heartless look set in, and he addressed the money-lender and lawyer:

"When circumstances required it, I made you my friend, John Iris. I had your services and your money. I paid well for both, according to promise. I am, I believe, a couple of thousand in your debt, and now that my circumstances are such as I have long foreseen they would be, I will pay off my debts, John Iris, and our connection will be ended. I may employ you now and then, if you like; when I do, I shall pay you well for your services—your company I do not want."

"I daresay not," said the old scrivener, with a grin too full of meaning not to be noticed; "you are wealthy now, Mr. Gordon Saville, as the master of Merton House. But it is not all your own yet. Even if it were, and you could afford to turn upon me as you would upon a street cur, I would not let you. I have got you in my power, much as you may laugh, and I can be a dangerous foe, Mr. Gordon Saville, as well as a friend in need to all gentlemen in difficulties."

"The nature of your business, John Iris, the amount of my debt; I have only two minutes to spare."

Old Iris, still crushing and twirling his hat, went close to the door.

"You will give me ten minutes, Mr. Saville; as you would be the lord and master, pay me my money now, and I will trouble you never again."

"The amount?" said Saville, with a conscious smile of being able to meet any demand, and taking out his cheque-book.

"FIFTY-TWO THOUSAND POUNDS."

That was the amount Mr. John Iris hurled at him like a thunderbolt. Saville's astonishment passed away rapidly.

"You are trifling, you stupid old fool," he said, with anger he rarely showed in words.

"You acknowledge two," said Iris.

"Yes."

"Do you remember when you first returned from abroad, that I took up a cheque for £10,000 on the firm of Mawnbreak and Sundown, bearing the signature of Mawnbreak?"

The set look and Saville's eyes changed slowly, though not a muscle of his face moved.

"Well!" he said.

"That cheque has not yet been presented, Mr. Saville; the firm's solvency and wealth are proverbial. I knew I had no cause to fear, so did not present the cheque."

"Why?"

"Because, the day that was signed Mawnbreak was at Calais, and though his phantom might have signed, the signature requires that very validity Mawnbreak alone can give it."

"Go on, speak plainly."

"Mr. Gordon Saville, the cheque is a forgery, and though you received only £10,000 minus interest, not a sou less than £50,000 shall redeem it, that is under the present circumstances of our trading as master and slave."

Saville was silent.

"Come sir, as fortune has so bountifully bestowed her favours on you, and the poor friends of other days have only to name the amount they claim to for ever end transactions with you, I, Mr. Gordon Saville, name mine—£52,000, and it suits me to take it before twelve o'clock to-morrow."

Gordon Saville looked very much like a man dimly conscious of having been deceived in the character of a friend; he put down his pen, opened his eyes and ears, and stood up.

"So John Iris has been a traitor too, and wants £50,000 for his cleverness. Old man, you lie!"

"It's truth," said the lawyer doggedly, but shortly after added with a grin: "The friendship of a plebeian illbred man of business is worth keeping, sometimes."

"John Iris," said Saville, facing the old man with more dangerous fury in his breast than was seen in his face, "you are a fool, coward, and a traitor; you come here and intrude yourself upon me when you are not wanted, and my time is occupied. I cannot devote the attention to you it has been my habit to do, and you turn threatener, and show the worst side of your nature, reveal your own dirty suspicions that you have so long hugged up in your breast, and let me see how you can play the pitiful sneak, if one should not feel disposed to make a bosom friend of you, certainly my little piece of diplomacy has succeeded well, for I have found an enemy where I thought to find a friend."

John Iris was rather staggered at this. If Saville had simply assumed his behaviour for a blind, Iris felt how miserably mean and despicable he was.

"However," Saville went on, "I find out that my confidence was misplaced and betrayed. We have not been perfectly honest in our dealings, John Iris. I feel rather inclined to doubt whether you ever did a legitimate bit of trading in your life, and as you have been very plain, in your speaking, and entered upon a dis-

agreeable subject *sans ceremonie*, I will speak as freely. Neither can threaten the other with law—we are both black, as the world would put it. Rascals, in stronger language. I had hoped, as rascals, a little truth would have existed between us no matter, I will write a cheque for £12,000, and trust to you to send that paper to me by post. You can if you choose carry out my commissions concerning the property in London, and communicate with me by letter only, or I will get others to do my work; and from this time forth, John Iris, we are strangers, and the past shall be forgotten. This is more than I have ever said to a man, friend or foe, in my life. You know me well enough to be aware of my sentiments towards you to make me speak thus, even to you."

Gordon Saville, the cold-blooded, calculating man of iron nerve and remorseless soul, spoke the truth when he said he spoke more than he had ever done to single man, and John Iris knew it and wondered.

Saville rang the bell; a servant entered.

"Prepare refreshment in the ante-chamber for Mr. Iris," Saville said. The servant bowed and retired.

John Iris left off crushing and crumpling his hat then, and his face lengthened.

Saville, taking no further heed of his visitor, reseated himself, and wrote a cheque for £12,000 as though such a sum was of the very smallest importance to him.

"Give me an acknowledgment for this, Mr. Iris," the master of Merton House said, quietly, and the bewildered old man obeyed, as the servant returned to conduct him to the room where a substantial meal was prepared.

"You can finish what you have to say to me after having taken some refreshment," Gordon Saville said, and Iris hesitated no longer.

If ever John Iris thought that he was assisting to personify the position of man and his master, he did so in his interview with Saville, and retired with a full sense of the other's superiority upon him.

Gordon Saville, with that impenetrable look on his face, sat with a pen in his hand, but not writing, deep in thought, and remained so until aroused by the return of John Iris, who looked sneaking and servile as ever, and distorted his face with a grimace that was meant for a smile.

"Mr. Saville," he said, "I have not told you the business that brought me here. You instructed me to get the house in Eaton-square free of its tenants; I tried, but most obstinately and emphatically the lady informed me she would not leave; she defies you, mocks you, derides you, Mr. Saville, LIMELE you; bring an action against her."

"Confound the action. I'm sick of the law, Iris—"

"Gordon?"

Mrs. Derby—we beg her pardon—Mrs. Saville entered smiling radiantly, and went to his side.

"Who is that, dear?" she asked.

John Iris wondering whether Saville or himself was the "dear," bowed as he usually did.

Saville, in his own proud way, introduced the old money-grubber and Mrs. Saville listened to the old man's account of Mrs. Monnoter's reception of the notice.

"Be careful, Gordon," she said, "that woman and her delightful charge will suspect much if we are too harsh with them. Beware lest they should turn nasty and consult a lawyer; remember you have Miss Clyde's property."

"And mean to keep it," said the cold-blooded villain with his characteristic smile. "Do not fear, Charlotte, I am safe. But not one halfpenny of the Merton property shall either of those women enjoy; have you forgotten your desire for revenge? but I will drive them to ruin and destitution."

He knew not that uncertain destiny had done that already.

"You have some purpose in view, Gordon," said Mrs. Saville.

"I have," he said so impressively, that she was startled and looked full into those cold, glittering eyes of her husband. But he did not see her. Annabel, the poor unhappy beauty, stood before his mental vision there, and a light flush spread over his face, only poorly reflecting the dark and evil thoughts that prompted it.

John Iris received his instructions then.

"Go," Saville said, "get these persons out of my house; I will hear no excuse, have no talk of failure—turn them into the street, give them no time and less mercy."

John Iris grinned, and promising to obey, went fully determined to carry out his employer's cruel instructions. Saville rose to go out then, and his wife was summoned by a domestic who informed her. "A person was waiting in the reception room," and Mrs. Saville hearing it was a female, languidly instructed the lacquy to conduct the "person" to her boudoir.



## CHAPTER V.

## CAPTAIN CROWBERT'S MOTHER.

ALL the horror and danger of his position flashed full upon Captain Lewis Crowbert as he stood fixed to the spot, whence he had witnessed the fall of the staircase, and gazing into the fearful abyss that yawned there, mocking his anguish, while the flames rose and writhed themselves into horrid shapes, now and then shooting forwards, as if about to seize on his lovely burthen, and daring him to do battle with them for it.

He recovered his presence of mind, and darting back into the room whence he had brought Annabel, made his way through the clouds of smoke, which were pouring through the crevices of the flooring, to the window.

Still supporting her on one powerful arm—for he would sooner have parted with life than with his precious charge—he raised the window with the other, and shouted loudly for help.

Some one in the crowd below observed him, and he soon saw that his presence had been communicated to the firemen.

One of them came beneath the window, and shouted in reply, but Crowbert could not hear all he said, the only words he caught were "Fire-escape" and "directly."

These words were, however, sufficient to give some little hope to Crowbert; but as he turned his gaze again within the apartment, and saw that the smoke in it increased rapidly, while the flames began to encroach upon the surrounding space, and would in a very short time, envelop the room itself in its devouring embrace, he cried again to those below.

"For God's sake, make haste."

Every instant now seemed an eternity to him, as he looked eagerly towards the quarter, from whence he expected the promised succour. A commotion in the crowd below now attracted his attention; he saw that it was occasioned by a "Fire-escape," which was being rapidly driven in the direction of his window. An involuntary "Thank God," broke from his lips, as he clasped Annabel tighter in his embrace.

Another moment, and the escape was at the window, a fireman rapidly ascended, and soon was in the room by Crowbert's side.

"Make haste, sir," he said, hurriedly, "we're afraid the wall at the back's a-goin' to fall. If it does while we're here there'll be precious little chance for our lives."

Crowbert needed no such incentive to exertion; Annabel, who all through the dreadful scene had remained unconscious, was soon safe in the street, and a Crowbert prepared to follow, as he did so a crash was heard at the back of the house succeeded by a loud roar of the flames.

"Make haste! quick!" said the fireman, "part of the wall has just fallen, when the rest goes this room will be crushed."

Crowbert stepped into the machine, and was soon safe in the street; the fireman followed. Scarce had he done so than the event he feared happened; the wall fell, demolishing in its descent the greater part of the interior of the house, including the room they had just quitted.

Captain Lewis Crowbert heard the crash as he reached the ground; a quail of fear passed through his iron-like frame; fear for the safety of the brave firemen, who were ever risking their lives for the welfare of the public, as a rule receiving but poor gratitude for the danger they escaped, and poorer compensation.

But the gallant men were safe, and Crowbert would have passed on through the crowd, but for a scene that caught his eye. It was a long, motionless form, and pale still face, made more ghastly and impressive by the dusky glow of the burning ruins that fell upon it. Long grey locks straggled about the white wrinkled brow of the aged man, who, carried between four policemen, looked so much like a corpse as to send a chill through Crowbert's kind heart.

That aged figure was poor old Peter Horman—still now—for he had battled amidst the flames to save his master's Love, and was brought out, motionless, senseless, maimed, or dead.

The poor old fellow had sought his lovely young mistress, when the fire first broke out, and bewildered and confounded, had marched from room to room, knowing not what he did or where he went, but determined not to give in while he thought Annabel in danger.

Crowbert could not help him now, and thinking only of the girl he so suddenly and madly loved, made his way to a house close at hand, where Annabel and Mrs. Monnoter had been taken by the firemen or police.

Crowbert obtained this information from a policeman, who pointed out the house, which was but a few doors off.

Crowbert waited for no more, and scarcely stopping to thank the man for his information, ran in the direction indicated, and pausing at the door of the house, inquired of a half-dressed footman, who was evidently in a high state of excitement or rather flurry—we can find no better word to express his condition—whether a young lady had just been brought there.

"No, sir, that is yes, sir," replied the man "a policeman—"

"Confound the policeman," said Crowbert, "can you not answer my question?"

His angry tone seemed only to render the man more confused, and as Crowbert could get no definite reply, pushed him angrily on one side and passing through the door entered the house.

There he found another servant who told him that Annabel and Mrs. Monnoter were safe and receiving every attention. He inquired if he could see them, but obtained a reply in the negative, as it had been judged best for them in their present state, that they should at once retire to rest and endeavour, by taking a few hours' sleep, to nullify in some degree the evil effects which would probably follow the terror and consequent excitement of that dreadful night.

As the servant finished replying to Captain Crowbert's inquiries, the master of the house came into the passage, and addressed him just as he turned to leave.

"Pardon me, sir, he said, "but you will not think of leaving in your present condition: you bear unmistakable evidence of having been in the fire, and as my servants are roused, perhaps you will do me the favour of making use of them instead of putting your own to unnecessary inconvenience at this hour of the night?"

"You are very kind," replied Crowbert, but I was going to prepare my mother, who resides close by, in Chessham-place, for the reception of the ladies, who are now receiving your hospitality, and in whose name I now thank you heartily."

"Come, come, my dear sir, there can be no necessity whatever for troubling any one at this hour, I must insist on your staying here, at least till the morning, and you will, I hope, excuse my mentioning it, but you are scarcely in a fit state to pay a visit."

Crowbert looked at himself and could not help feeling the remark to be true. Although he had escaped personal injury, his clothes had suffered considerable damage, half burnt, partly saturated with water, and covered with the dust and ash of the burnt wood, certainly did not look as a short time before when Crowbert walked into Eaton-square, little dreaming of the peril his newly-found idol would soon encounter; his face too was blackened with smoke; and altogether he thought it as well for him not to present himself to his mother until he had made some little improvement in his personal appearance.

His would-be host saw that Crowbert hesitated, and pressed his advantage without any further show of reluctance, he suffered himself to be shown to a bedroom and accepted the refreshments which were offered, for now the excitement was over he felt faint and weary, and the immediate prospect of rest had to him something very inviting; perhaps the idea of being under one roof with Annabel Clyde had something to do with his acceptance of the invitation.

An inexpressible feeling of happiness stole over Lewis Crowbert that night as he laid his weary head upon the pillow, as the soft

couch soothed his aching limbs, so the thought that he had now the strongest claim to the affection of Annabel Clyde, in saving her life, that it was possible for any mortal to have comforted his mind and dispelled the doubts that tortured him as he parted from her the preceding evening.

Poor Crowbert! your hopes deceive you, your love blinds you, if Annabel Clyde had had fifty lives and you saved them all, she would give you no more than her gratitude, her esteem, love is too powerful to be driven from his stronghold in a woman's heart by a weaker passion, and who can find a stronger one than love?

Happy in his ignorance he thought not of that, his dreams were in a future of his own creation; no base alloy mingled with his bright golden fancies, and Lewis Crowbert slept peacefully at last with a smile—pure and innocent as a little child upon his face.

Calmly and peacefully he slumbered until the morning, when aroused by a servant he rose and dressed, then with a heart full of hope and confidence eagerly went to meet the woman to save whose life he had risked his own.

Scarcely in his impatience waiting for the servant to open the door, he entered the breakfast room. Annabel was standing at the window, at the slight noise caused by his entrance, she turned towards him.

Her lovely face was very pale, the terrible events of the preceding night had left their mark upon her, but her cheek flushed as she met his eager gaze, her eyes brightened, and for the smile which irradiated her sweet countenance Lewis Crowbert felt that he would willingly have risked a thousand lives, had he possessed them.

As Crowbert advanced towards her she took a few steps to meet him and placed her hands in his, the colour fled from her cheek, and her lovely eyes suffused with tears, as she endeavoured to falter forth a few words of gratitude to her gallant preserver, but she failed utterly. Her feelings strung to too high a tension by the previous excitement, gave way, and, sinking back into a chair, covered her face with her hands, and sought relief in tears.

Crowbert was agitated by a multitude of conflicting feelings, he knew not what to do or say to alleviate her grief, or cause her tears to cease to flow, every one of which seared her heart like drops of molten lead and caused him the most poignant anguish.

A woman in tears is a sight that few men can witness without being moved, but when she is young, lovely, and above all, th being dearest upon earth to the beholder, what spectacle can be more touching?

So evidently thought Captain Lewis Crowbert. The pity which her tears excited added if possible, to his love; the sight of her weakness gave him courage, and he was on the point of pouring forth a passionate declaration of his love, when he was stopped by the entrance of Mrs. Monnoter.

For a moment he almost regretted having saved her from the flames, so great was his disappointment at losing an opportunity so favourable to his hopes, while Annabel's heart was full of gratitude, and the memory of what he had done was fresh in her mind what might he not have hoped? He felt certain that he would have succeeded in winning from her a return for his love, or at least an avowal that he was not totally indifferent to her.

Mrs. Monnoter's attentions soon restored Annabel, and then the former lady turned to welcome Captain Crowbert and tender her thanks to him.

"Pray excuse my apparent ingratitude to you, Captain Crowbert," said she, "but the sight of Annabel's distress caused me to forget for a moment that I owe my life to you."

"Make no excuse, Mrs. Monnoter," replied he, "I consider myself but too fortunate in having been of service to you and Miss Clyde. I have now a proposition to make, to which I trust you will accede." He here turned to Annabel, who, seemingly afraid of again betraying her weakness, did not attempt to speak.

"The unfortunate occurrence of last night," he continued, "has for the present deprived you of a home. Will you pardon me, Miss Clyde, if I offer you the shelter of my mother's roof? Believe me, you will be conferring a far greater obligation than you incur, by accepting."

Annabel thus directly appealed to could not but reply, and in a low tremulous voice, she said—

"We have already contracted a debt of gratitude, Captain Crowbert, that we can never hope to repay; I cannot consent to add to it, by inconveniencing Mrs. Crowbert with our presence, at so short a notice."

"If that is your only objection, Miss Clyde," eagerly replied Captain Crowbert. "I can assure you that it is a futile one, my mother has a larger house than she can fill, and more servants than there is work for. Your acceptance of my proposal will be bestowing a favour on her, as she goes very little into society, and would be delighted with your companionship for so long as you please to give it her."

Annabel reflected for a moment, and now found that she had no alternative but to accept Captain Crowbert's invitation, even if it had been most unwelcome to her; so that after a short deliberation, she gladdened his heart by consenting.

Mr. Wilford their host came in at this moment, and after greeting his guests, ordered breakfast to be served. It had but poor justice done it. Annabel and Mrs. Monnoter were too much disturbed by their late excitement to have any appetite, Crowbert was too much in love, and their host's sympathy with his guests prevented him from eating.

Immediately after the meal Captain Lewis Crowbert took his leave, thanking Mr. Wilford for his extreme kindness and exacting a promise from him to return the visit, he went to his mother's house, and after briefly relating the late events, requested her to make arrangements for the reception of Annabel Clyde and Mrs. Monnoter; then calling a cab he drove to his chambers, changed his dress, and returned to Eaton-square, where he found Mrs. Monnoter and her charge ready to depart.

In a very short time they arrived at Mrs. Crowbert's, who received them with the greatest kindness. To pity for their helpless condition, which would in itself have been a sufficient recommendation to her benevolent heart, was added the knowledge that her son was deeply interested in them. As she loved him devotedly, with an affection which he well merited, she determined to do all in her power to make them welcome, if it were only for her son's sake.

Poor old Peter Horman too, who had accompanied them, received the greatest attention. Mrs. Crowbert had recommended him to the care of her servants, and as they loved, as well as revered their mistress, she was sure that her commands would be attended to, and carried out to the very letter.

Before many days had passed, they felt as though Mrs. Crowbert's house was their home, her kindness and attention endeared her to her visitors, and inspired the gratitude and love of old Horman who was more touched by the attention paid to his master's affianced bride, than by those he received himself.

Thus a week passed in undisturbed tranquillity, and Annabel Clyde felt happier than she had done for many months before.

## CHAPTER VI.

FAR from all he loved best and dearest upon earth, Chandos Merton's cruel fate still compelled him to wander. In a strange land, without friends or money, his once unsullied fame tarnished by the foul breath of slander, forced to disguise his name and person—a course necessarily hateful to his noble open character—lest the hand of the law should seize him and doom him to suffer an unmerited and disgraceful death, what fate could be more wretched than his? Hard enough it is to bear the deserved punishment of our own follies, but far harder to suffer pain and

disgrace for a crime never committed by us. Inability to prove innocence is far too often mistaken by justice, or rather by the law, for satisfactory proof of guilt.

He had been afraid to write lest his letters should be traced, and his presence in Brussels thereby discovered by the detectives, who, he thought, might be searching for him, little knowing that two already, Wyld and Norton Luke, were thoroughly well acquainted with all his movements.

This was the reason of the silence which had so alarmed and distressed Annabel, in spite of Norton Luke's assurance of his safety, and which was the present subject of conversation between Crowbert, his mother, Annabel, and Mrs. Monnoter, as they sat in the dining-room one evening after dinner.

"I cannot in the least surmise the reason of his silence," observed Annabel in continuance of the conversation, "not one of his friends has heard of him for several months."

"I do not think you need be alarmed for his safety, Miss Clyde," replied Crowbert, "but it would certainly be much more satisfactory if we had more certain and reliable proof of it. If the duties connected with my profession did not detain me in England, I would endeavour to assure myself of the welfare of Chandos; poor fellow, he must indeed need the presence of a friend, it would in some degree alleviate the wretchedness of his position."

Annabel Clyde looked up into Captain Crowbert's face, her large dark eyes beaming with gratitude as she spoke.

"I am sure, Captain Crowbert, that you are a true friend, and that you would do anything in your power to save poor Chandos," the captain started slightly as Annabel spoke so familiarly of his absent friend, "but who is there besides yourself that we could entrust with so important a mission, in which the utmost secrecy and intelligence would be necessary? Stay—" she suddenly exclaimed, "how could I not have thought of it before? Why not send his old and faithful servant Peter Horman? He is discreetness itself, and I have often heard Chandos praise his courage and honesty, while his love for his master would ensure his employing them all in his service."

"Well thought of, Miss Clyde" replied Crowbert "we could not send a better messenger, or hardly one who would be more welcome than his old and trusty servant. With your permission I will ring the bell, and send for him; we can then tell him of our projects. I have no doubt but that he will be delighted at the prospect of again seeing the master he served so well and loves so faithfully."

The bell was rung, and in a few moments Peter Horman stood in the room.

"I have sent for you Horman," observed Crowbert "in order that Miss Clyde may explain to you the particulars of a service, which she and indeed all of us wish you to perform. Listen attentive for it is something that will require your utmost attention."

Peter Horman bowed and turned eagerly to Annabel, for by the tone of Crowbert's voice and the expression on the faces of the whole of those assembled, he knew that it was no ordinary duty he was called upon to perform.

"You would like to see your young master again, would you not Horman?" Annabel began

"Indeed I should, miss," eagerly replied he, "It is the dearest wish of my heart. I would go any distance, face any danger to be again by the side of my brave young captain. I nursed him when he was a baby, miss, many's the time I've held him in these arms. See him again? Ah! I should never die happy if I did not."

The recollection of his young master nearly overcame the faithful old man, he could hardly conceal his emotion, unbidden tears came to his eyes, and he was obliged to turn his head away and "hem" several times very audibly before he could recover his self-possession.

"Very well, Horman," continued Annabel, as the old man once more confronted her with a comical expression of resolution on his honest old face as he tried to look stern, while the tears which betrayed his weakness yet dimmed his eyes, "Very well, if you listen attentively to what I say, and carefully follow out my instruction your wish will soon be gratified. It is some time since we received any direct communication from Captain Merton, and to dispel our anxiety we are going to send you to Brussels, where we now believe him to be, in order that we may, through you, be assured of his health and safety. You are well acquainted, Peter, with the unfortunate circumstance which, here her voice faltered and she was compelled to pause.

(To be continued.)

(Commenced in number 372 of the "LONDON HERALD.")

FATHER IGNATIUS AND THE LOW CHURCH PARTY.—Father Ignatius (the Rev. J. L. Lyne) delivered a lecture to a large audience, at the Music-hall, Store-street, on "The Christianity of the Low Church Party." He ridiculed the idea that there should be an opposition to putting on a vestment or lighting a candle, or that so much attention should be paid to a judgment recently pronounced by a Presbyterian nobleman, when nothing was said about the constant attacks which were made upon the fundamental principles of Christianity. He did not believe that the recent judgment would prove a triumph for either side. The High Church party were directed to blow out their candles, but they might have unlighted candles upon their altars as had been the case in the Chapels Royal from time immemorial. He hoped that this was not a sign that the light of the Church was to be put out too. But, then, on the other hand, the Low Church party were bound to obey the order of the first book of King Edward, and he hardly knew how their Low Church friends would look in copes and chasubles. There was cause for great shame on both sides, and he believed that if the £10,000 which had been wasted in the petty struggle had been devoted to the welfare of the poor or the extension of the Gospel, great good would have been done. He proceeded to discuss the rubrics of the Church at great length.

THE GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.—The Herald notes "that dissatisfaction with the existing state of things is already manifesting itself amongst the most ardent Irish supporters of the Government, and a very slight cause is seized upon to give public expression to their feelings. Up to the final arrangements for filling up the subordinate places in the gift of the Premier, everything appeared to be quite satisfactory to those who patiently waited, with bated breath, in hourly expectation of receiving a confidential communication, or reading a public announcement, of their appointment to office. They could not—and naturally enough we must admit—have supposed it possible that they, the very salt of their party, who had made motions upon motions to expose the wrongs of Ireland, as a means of removing her Conservative oppressors from power, and paving the way for the accession of her Liberal friends to the Treasury benches, should have been left out in the cold. What confidence could the Irish people place in any Ministry with which they were not connected? And although they did not anticipate a seat in the Cabinet—or even an Under Secretaryship of State—they felt, and were quite convinced that all patriotic Irishmen must feel, that their very presence in the Treasury Chamber would have inspired national confidence in the good intentions of the Ministry, and have powerfully tended to consolidate its strength. The shock experienced when they found their hopes disappointed, and the fitting rewards for their services withheld, was succeeded by a gloomy but ominous silence, during which national interests seem to have been overborne by personal pique; and, unable to conceal their disgust at the slight put upon them, they have now commenced giving vent to their indignation by threats against the statesmen whose abilities, honesty of purpose, and unflinching determination to fulfil his promises and carry out his announced measures they were accustomed to extol."



## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## SADLER'S WELLS.

A PANTOMIME fairy extravaganza, founded on Mr. J. P. Planche's burlesque of the popular tale by the Countess d'Alnois, entitled "Queen Lucidora, the Fair One with the Golden Locks, Harlequin Prince Gracful; the Carp, the Crow, and the Owl," was produced for the gratification of an Islington audience for the first time at this theatre, under the management of Miss Hazelwood. The opening represents the cave of the Giant Califfon (Mr. H. Perry), in whose clutches have fallen three fairies—Coralie, Wavelet, and Pearl—and these are, by the machinations of the monster, transformed respectively into a crow, a carp, and an owl. The next scene reveals the palace of King Lachrymosa (Mr. Bridgeford), who mourns the loss of Lucidora, and "everybody was afflicted to see the ambassador return without the Fair One with the Golden Locks, and the King wept like a child." Gracful, the King's minstrel and favourite (Miss Montebello), offers to undertake an embassy to the Fair One's court, Lucidora being a Queen in her own right. The minstrel, on his way to the Fair One's court, crosses meadows and arrives at the bank of a stream, when he perceives an eagle pursuing a crow. He shoots the eagle, and the crow—the transformed Wavelet—promises to be ever grateful. At this moment a carp is thrown from the stream, to perish on the bank, high and dry. Gracful, pitying the carp—Coralie—restores it to the river. The minstrel also saves the life of the owl, who is entangled in a net, and the three transformed fairies vow eternal gratitude to their deliverer. Gracful arrives at the Queen's court, is struck with the beauty of Lucidora (Miss Emily Gibson), and, like John Alden in the "Courtship of Miles Standish," he pleads his own suit instead of King Lachrymosa's. Lucidora is a gay, giddy beauty, with an abundance of golden hair. She is attired "à la" Grand Duchess of Gotha, attended by a troupe of courtiers, two black pages bearing her train, and accompanied constantly by Viscount Vervosco (Mr. Furtado), whose eccentricities, in close imitation of Mr. F. Payne's Nepomuc, materially contributed to the smooth working of the opening. A scene from the "Grand Duchesse" is burlesqued; the Queen dances a Can-Can to Offenbach's favourite music with great animation, and afterwards presents to Gracful "le sabre de mon père"—a property scimitar. The music was giving effectually, and this burlesque was the best scene of the opening. Gracful speeds on his journey, fearful for the result, but assisted by the Crow, he, with the scimitar, decapitates the Giant, receives the ring from the obliged Carp, and the precious water from the friendly Owl. A romantic glen near the Palace of King Lachrymosa is the next scene. A moon-lit picture of dingle and dell effectively designed, with a waterfall in the distance, was loudly applauded. Here the "corps de ballet" is introduced, with Miss Silvaria "première danseuse." The coryphées, or more properly speaking, wood nymphs, dance in the pale moonlight, and the scene is changed to the "King's Palace, wherein Gracful's old enemies say to the King, 'You are not jealous, yet you have cause to be.'" The King is made acquainted with the bargain between the Fair One and Gracful, and is also informed of the successful termination of the minstrel's efforts to do his mistress's bidding. His Majesty orders the minstrel's arrest, and Lucidora's endeavours to save him are in vain for a time. The magic bottle containing the water is broken; another is substituted, from which the King drinks destruction. In the end the lovers defeat his Majesty; they are united and welcomed to the fairy abode of Wavelet, Pearl, and Coralie. A mass of scenery, effectively arranged, gradually sinks to disclose a transformation scene of intense brilliancy and high colouring, representing coral sprays, sparkling lotus leaves, and fairy groups. Miss Emily Gibson was the Queen. Miss Montebello as Gracful acquitted herself admirably, and her acting, singing, and dancing deserve special commendation. The King (Mr. Bridgeford) personated the eccentric monarch. At the transformation Gracful is changed to Harlequin (Mr. Lacey), Lucidora to Columbine (Miss Silvaria), the Count Plenipose to Pantaloon (Mr. T. Robbins) and Vervosco to Clown (Mr. J. G. Ethair). The harlequinade is carried on uninterruptedly and with much spirit until the happy termination, and a concluding scene of fairyland. Many excellent tricks were introduced, and telling *morceaux* were spoken on subjects which are occupying public attention. The music was selected by Mr. Connolly, and the rich dresses were by Mr. S. May and Mrs. Cova. Mr. G. L. Pendar, the obliging and energetic acting manager, contributed to the success of the performance.

In our next number we shall give an account of a new comédietta produced at the above theatre, and written by the son of of Mr. Mark Lemon.

ZILDA, the last opera comique of Flotow, has just been given with success at Magdebourg.

MILLE. LUCCA, after having appeared only twice at St. Petersburg, has been compelled to submit to an amputation of the amygdalæ, and has since returned to Berlin.

HANDEL'S "Judas Maccabæus" was performed on Friday. Principal vocalists:—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli.

A LIFE of Rossini (the first of how many new ventures in that line?) by Mr. S. Edwards, is announced as preparing for publication.

MR. A BECKETT'S comedy, entitled "Glitter," has been withdrawn at the St. James's, its place being supplied, for the present, by Sheridan's "School for Scandal," produced for the first time last Saturday evening.

"SOMETHING LIKE A NUGGET," the drama by "Lynph," founded on his Christmas story of the same title, is in course of preparation by Mr. Sidney, the enterprising manager of the Norwich Theatre.

MR. ADDISON, the well-known and talented actor, late of the Olympic and Drury-lane Theatres, is engaged by Miss Marie Wilton to appear in Mr. Robertson's new comedy at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

It is announced, on the authority of Mr. Sims Reeves, that Mr. Hallé has given in his adhesion to the proposition to lower the musical pitch to the French standard, and that there is every reason to believe that Mr. Martin will follow the example.

WE understand that Mlle. Nilsson intends to give two grand concerts in the metropolis during the coming summer, which will be the only concerts at which she will sing during the season. Probably either Exeter Hall or St. George's Hall will be the room selected.

MR. BOUCHICAULT, who has always been so loud against piratical vermin, has been accused of piracy himself at last. An injunction has been granted at New York to restrain the representation of the railway scene in "After Dark," on the ground that it is pirated from "Under the Gaslights."

WE understand that Ole Bull, the well-known violinist, after charming the musical world for many years past by his skilful performances on the violin, has just invented an improved sounding-board for pianos, by which, it is said, the sound can be considerably prolonged.

THE Brussels journals state that the three representations given by Mlle. Patti in that city had an unexampled success. The first performance realised a sum of about 18,000*fr.*; the second, 22,000*fr.*; and the third, 28,000*fr.*; making a total of 68,000*fr.* At her departure the diva left 500*fr.* for the chorus singers.

MILLE. MATHIAS, while singing at the Montcavrel Theatre at Toulouse, on Saturday evening, incautiously approached the footlights too closely, and her dress caught fire. Immediate assistance was given and the flames were extinguished, though not before she was severely burned about the arms and shoulders. Happily her injuries are not considered dangerous.

ONE of the best painters of Rome, Cesare Fracassone, has just died at the early age of 30 years. His remains were accompanied to their last resting-place by all the artists of Rome, the Pope having on this occasion relaxed the law against funeral processions. Fracassone's greatest work was the "Martyrs of Garinchum."

MR. AND MRS. BILLINGTON, having been compelled to postpone their intended trip to America, shortly join the distinguished author, Mr. H. J. Byron, and other popular artists in a provincial tour, for the production of Mr. Byron's dramas of "Blow for Blow," "Lancashire Lass," "Cyril's Success," &c., &c., commencing at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, in February, Mr. Billington acting in the capacity of stage manager.

MISS BATEMAN, at the termination of her brilliant engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, presented Mr. Joy, her agent, with a central fire gun of most exquisite finish, executed to order by Messrs. Lang and Sons, 22, Cockspur-street. The stock has an inscribed plate of gold, with the following inscription:—"Presented to John Joy as a slight token of esteem and regard, and in grateful recognition of his kindness during the past five years. From his sincere friend, K. J. Bateman (Crowe)."

COLONEL PENROSE of the marines—no connection of Captain Jinks of the horse brigade of the same renowned corps—like Balam of old, intended to curse and ended by blessing. He forbade marines to witness the pantomime at the Plymouth Theatre because the clown made fun of the "Johnnies." The gallant colonel got laughed at for his pains, and has rescinded the order; but the result of issuing it has been that the Plymouth townsfolk and the Plymouth garrison were alike anxious to see what had given the offence, and the manager has had wonderful houses. When business is bad in the dull season, perhaps the obliging colonel will give theatricals another life.

ON Friday an action against Mr. Harrison, the agent of Mr. Sims Reeves, for breach of contract, came on for hearing at the Cheltenham County Court. The plaintiff was Mr. George Hodson, lessee of the Cheltenham Theatre, the amount claimed being £26 17*s.* Mr. Hodson had engaged Mr. Reeves to sing at a concert at Cheltenham on the 17th of December; but when a large audience had assembled Mr. Harrison came forward and said that Mr. Reeves was suffering from bronchitis and could not sing. On the next night it was said that Mr. Reeves was well enough to sing at Worcester, and therefore the present action was brought. The bailiff of the court not having been able to serve Mr. Reeves with a subpoena, the case was adjourned.

SOME precious specimens of the class Snob have been distinguishing themselves at the Crystal Palace by squinting from their mouths in the faces of the young ladies who attend the stalls where perfumes are sold. If they had been well kicked on the spot, it would have been gratifying to our sense of justice; but as it is better on the whole that law should not have its way, we should have been better pleased if the magistrate of Lambeth Police-court had punished the unmanly curs more heavily than by a fine of two shillings and costs. Mr. Bowley, the manager of the Crystal Palace, ought to procure their effigies, representing them in the act of spitting, and put them among the Hottentots and other savages. If, indeed, the latter would not be ashamed of their company.

## LITERATURE, SCIENCE &amp; ART.

## The "Life Boat Journal."

THIS monthly paper is issued by the Life Boat Society. It is well edited, and is pervaded by a humane and patriotic feeling.

## "Flibbertigibbet." London: Vickers, Strand.

A new magazine, witty and fanciful. Some well written articles. Cover too showy. Paper and print both good.

## "Beeton's Dictionary of Geography." London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

THIS serial continues to maintain its excellence, which is all the praise it needs.

## The "Era Almanack."

THE most elegantly got-up as to its exterior of any similar publication for this year. As might be supposed it is a Musical and Theatrical Almanack. All persons interested in Music or the Drama ought to possess it.

## "Percy Anecdotes." Berger, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

A VERY well got-up edition. Issued monthly. Two subjects are given in each issue and two portraits. It is astonishing how these beautiful little volumes can be sold for 6*d.* each, which is the price.

THE new Commissioner of Works has made an important change in his office. Mr. Austin, the secretary, having resigned, the post was offered to Mr. Ferguson, who has accepted it.

THE new buildings for the Royal Academy, Burlington-gardens, are now so far advanced that the apartments will very shortly be put into the hands of the decorators. No reasonable doubt exists as to the holding of the next Royal Academy exhibition in the new place.

THE Astronomer Royal has distributed, on the part of Major Tennant, a few sets of photographs of the total solar eclipse, taken at Guntour, on the 17th of August last. There are six photographs in a set, on glass. The protuberances show distinctly, and can be followed in their change of form and appearance through the series.

CAPTAIN INGLEFIELD, R.N., has been appointed to the command of the Royal Adelaide, in order to give a fair trial to his invention for steering ships by an improved method. The power employed is the pressure of the water in which the vessel floats. The details of the invention have not yet been published; but we understand that the apparatus is very simple, consisting only of a hydraulic chamber screwed fast to the bottom of the keel, from which an iron rod passes to the deck and the rudder head. No wheel is required, not tiller beyond a short bar, and steering ropes are dispensed with, and yet the power of the apparatus is such that a boy would be able to steer the largest ship in the Navy.

BOTTLE-NOSED WHALES AND PORPOISES.—Mr. W. H. Flower, F.R.S., of the Royal College of Surgeons, writes:—"Let me call attention to a fact about the natural history of these interesting but little known denizens of the deep, which often contribute so much by their sudden appearance or strange gambols among the waves to relieve the monotony of a weary voyage or seaside residence. Very many of the cetaceans or whale-like animals, including the cachalot, hyperoodon, or great 'bottle-nose,' and globicephalus, feed chiefly, if not exclusively, on cephalopods—i.e., cuttle fish and squid, which human beings, at least in England, will not condescend to taste, but which are themselves great destroyers of

eatable fish, and whose increase is only kept within bounds by these very creatures. In such a *bottus* as is proposed the distinctions between the 'teuthophagous' and the more purely piscivorous cetaceans, scarcely known to skilled naturalists, would certainly be disregarded, and the plan, if carried out with any effect, would probably defeat its own end, as far as the supply of food for the people is concerned. At all events, let us have more accurate information about the habits and food of the various species of cetaceans, and the probable result of upsetting the balance of life in the ocean, which their destruction would occasion, before any encouragement to their indiscriminate slaughter is given in scientific or official quarters, and before the sea-going public are taught to believe that to kill one wantonly is a meritorious act."

THE SUEZ CANAL.—Four steam canoes constructed at La Seyne, near Toulon, for the mail service on the canal of Suez, have been tried, accepted, and embarked on board the packet *Léonidas* for conveyance to Alexandria. They are built of mahogany and furnished with awnings for the protection of passengers; two of them belong to M. de Lessep's company, and two to the Viceroy of Egypt.

EXTRAORDINARY STEERING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The Cunard steamer, during her voyage to New York, experienced very heavy weather. On the 19th ult., during the prevalence of a fearful gale of wind, the rudder-head broke, and on the following day the rudder chains gave way, which added materially to the crippled condition of the ship. From that time to the 29th, when the *Tarifa* reached her moorings at New York, she was steered by spars, dropped over the stern, and worked by guy chains. The working of these spars was attended with considerable danger, as the mass of water striking the ends of the spars when "dipped" caused an enormous leverage on the tackle.

A SINGULAR CASE was tried at the Barnsley Court-house yesterday. It was an action, claiming £50 damages, by Joseph Poulter, a weaver, of Ardsley, against four gamekeepers and watchers employed by Mr. R. Micklethwaite, of Ardsley House, for an assault committed by them upon him last September. He had been walking with a friend in a place called Quaker's-lane, and left him to enter a field for a lawful purpose. There he was set upon by the defendants, and so severely beaten that he sustained serious injuries. The plaintiff and another man were taken before the magistrates and committed to prison for a month, but it was urged that he was not armed in any way, and the violence used against him was excessive, and it was pointed out that the keepers had no authority to arrest any person on the land, although their master had the power of shooting over it. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict, with £25 damages. An application was made for a new trial, and it was reserved for consideration.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTANT TO THE BOARD OF WORKS.—At Bow-street, on Saturday, Mr. Edward Hughes was brought up on the charge of having embezzled the sum of £2005, the moneys of the Metropolitan Board of Works, at which he was chief accountant. The prisoner, who was elected a few years ago out of numerous candidates at a salary of £800 a-year, had every confidence placed in him, and was intrusted with various amounts from time to time for payment of weekly wages, petty cash, and other miscellaneous matters on behalf of the Board. These sums had not been accounted for, and the evidence went to show that the prisoner had appropriated them to his own purposes. Two cases were partly proved, one for £1,140, and the other for £665 13*s.* 8*d.*, and Mr. Vaughan deemed the evidence sufficient to justify him in remanding the prisoner for a week, taking bail in two sureties or £500 each. It appeared that the whole loss will not fall upon the Board, as they hold a surety for £1,000 from the Guarantee Society, which, when applied to, was unable to comprehend the matter, and "expressed their astonishment at the position in which the accountant was placed."

THE LOSS OF THE HIBERNIA.—The court of inquiry into the loss of the *Hibernia* gave judgment on Monday. The court was of opinion that Captain Munro could not be held responsible for the loss of the ship, the accident having occurred in the engine department. It had no reason to doubt that the *Hibernia* was a strong and faithfully-built ship, that her structure and the machinery of her engine department were sufficient, and that the diameter of the shaft was in proportion to the size of the engines. The court went on to refer to the drawing of the shaft, and said there would have been no danger in this operation, even when it was discovered that the shaft was broken, if the stuffing-box on the bulkhead had been intact. The evidence went to show that the water-tight bulkhead had been interfered with, and that one man-hole door had not been properly secured. Further, the court had great reason to doubt that there was any damage sustained by the sternplates of the vessel. While any hope remained of the engineers being saved, the court deferred pronouncing judgment of any alleged errors of commission or omission, and were of opinion that the inquiry should be deemed to be open. The court would, therefore, make an *ad interim* report to the Board of Trade.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—The Registrar-General in his quarterly return states:—In the week that ended on Saturday, Jan. 9, 4,871 births and 3,404 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 27 per 1,000 persons living. The annual rate of mortality last week was 25 per 1,000 in London, 40 in Edinburgh, and 27 in Dublin; 22 in Bristol, 22 in Birmingham, 30 in Liverpool, 36 in Manchester, 29 in Salford, 23 in Sheffield, 27 in Bradford, 30 in Leeds, 24 in Hull, 33 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 35 in Glasgow. In London the births of 1,243 boys and 1,166 girls, in all 2,409 children, were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1859-68 the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 2,256. The deaths registered in London during the week were 1,501. It was the first week of the year; and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1,681. The deaths in the present return are less by 180 than the estimated amount. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 320, the corrected average number being 338. Six deaths from smallpox, 24 from measles, 69 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 62 from whooping-cough, 31 from typhus, 19 from enteric fever, 10 from simple continued fever, and 12 from diarrhoea, were registered. The deaths of two from intemperance, of 4 from delirium tremens, of 9 infants and one adult from syphilis, of 9 children and 2 adults from burns or scalds, of 2 children and 2 adults from drowning, of 8 infants from suffocation, of 2 persons who committed suicide, and of 5 persons who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets, were registered. In London alone scarlet fever has destroyed 15 lives, of children chiefly, every day for the last 13 weeks, or 1,324 lives in the aggregate.

ENTITLED TO THE THANKS OF BOTH PARTIES.—"I have recommended several families who have purchased sewing 'machines from you.'—S. LAWRENCE GILL, Surgeon, 4, Campbell-terrace, Bow-road, E., Oct. 23rd, 1868. To the Wilcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

THOSE who have experienced the worthlessness of cheap hand machines and the troublesomeness of two-thread machines are continually exchanging for The Silent Sewing Machine, the only really practicable one for family use. Daily testimony is received of its exceeding usefulness and of perfect satisfaction with its work. Book (96 pages) free. Machines carriage paid. Address the Company at 135 Regent-street, and 160 Chesham, London.





REVIEW OF TROOPS BEFORE THE PASHA OF EGYPT AT SUEZ, ON THE RECENT VISIT OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

On Tuesday Mr. Cardwell visited the camp at Aldershot, and was present at a parade of the troops at the camp, under the command of Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B. Orders were issued on Monday afternoon for the brigades of cavalry, Royal Artillery, and infantry to parade at an early hour, and march to a place called the Hog's Back, which is situated about five miles from the South Camp, for the purpose of taking up a position of defence against an enemy supposed to be advancing from the south. On the arrival of the division at its destination, the cavalry, with a battery of horse artillery attached, were stationed near Shackleford, for the purpose of watching the country between Godalming and Elstead. The battery of artillery being placed in the most commanding position, the three brigades of infantry were formed up in line of columns at a distance, with a battery of artillery between each brigade and on the flanks. The troops were in review order, without valises or knapsacks. The brigades being in position,

Mr. Cardwell, accompanied by Lieutenant Grunel, the Honourable Sir James Yorke Scarlett, and staff, rode on the ground and inspected the troops. Probably on account of the state of the weather, there were no evolutions executed, and after the inspection the troops returned to camp. The Secretary of State, accompanied by Sir James and the principal officers of the staff, proceeded to the barracks of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and took luncheon with the officers of the corps. The barrack rooms, stables, &c., of the regiment were afterwards inspected. The gymnasium was next visited, and Mr. Cardwell spent a considerable time at the establishment. He afterwards proceeded to the South Camp, and inspected the huts occupied by the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment. The men's barrack rooms were entered, and the furniture, bedding, clothing, arms, and accoutrements examined. The regimental recreation room, library, and reading rooms were also inspected, and their comfortable appearance, together with a plentiful supply of newspapers, books, and periodicals, as well as every means of amusement and recreation, such as chess, bagatelle

boards, &c., appeared to afford Mr. Cardwell considerable gratification. The party afterwards proceeded to the North Camp, where the Royal Engineers, the Royal Engineer Train, and the Military Train were inspected by Mr. Cardwell. During the day the Secretary of State made particular inquiries into the management and the working of the new army control system, which is at present being introduced at the camp.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The special services under the dome were continued last Sunday, when one of the largest congregations known at these services was present, and a much greater number than usual were unable to obtain admission. The prayers were intoned by the Rev. W. H. Milman, son of the late dean, the responses being sung to Tallis's music. The service for *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis* was Cooke in G. The anthem, which was rendered with the greatest care and pre-

cision, was "Arise, shine, O Zion," Elvey. The Rev. Canon Gregory read the Lessons. The Vicar of Greenwich (Dr. Miller) was the preacher, and he delivered an excellent extempore address from Romans xii. verse 1, "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." The rev. gentleman divided his discourse into two portions—the demand made and the reasons by which it was urged. He traced the history and pointed out the distinctive peculiarities of the Mosaic, or Old Testament sacrificial doctrine, and the difference in that enjoyed under the Christian dispensation, and the alteration necessarily effected thereby in the position of the priesthood. The discourse was of a most earnest nature, and appeared to interest the large congregation most deeply. At its conclusion the hymn "Abide with me" was sung with great effect, the congregation joining well with the choir. The preacher next Sunday night will be the Rev. H. M. Birch, B.D., canon of Ripon, and rector of Prestwich, near Manchester.



## NEW FLOWERS.

At a time of the year unfavourable to gardening a review of the record of the new flowers of the past year is appropriate. It is as bulky as that of any that have gone before it; there is, indeed, never any lack of plants of this character; and from out of much that is little better than rubbish there may generally be met with a few novelties of unusual excellence, that shine forth as bright particular stars, find a place in the plant lists, and in their generation do good service to the grower. At the beginning of a new year it is, therefore, well to ask what is there of last year's contributions that can be fairly classed as novelties of unusual excellence?

There has been at least no falling off in the way of superb new Alpine Auriculas—those grand spring flowers, radiant with rich hues happily blended, and lighting up large and massive flowers, altogether unlike those which held sway a few years ago. Among those of the past season, King of Crimsons stand out as marking a great advance in point of brilliancy of colour, and fine proportions. Of the show kinds Mrs. Mendel is a new white-edged variety, remarkable for the regularity and evenness of the colouring and marking.

Strange to say, no really distinct new Azalea has put in an appearance amongst us, though some new Continental kinds are reported to have brilliant properties.

New Chrysanthemums are certain to be in force, though it requires something distinct in character to take the place of many of the fine flowers of the past year or two. Pink Perfection, a beautiful large-flowering kind, is distinct, from the delicate softness of its colour and fine proportions; and Princess of Teck, delicate blush, has very full and symmetrical flowers. The first-named supplies a most useful new variety for the exhibition table. The new Japanese kinds, so curious in form and novel in colour, that excite the ridicule of some florists and the admiration of many more, begin to assume proportions little dreamed of two years ago. A most distinct and handsome flower is Dr. Masters, with an abundance of

distinct, and will be found as useful for house decoration as for ornamenting the garden.

Both the Gladiolus and the Gloxinia have been well represented in new and improved forms during the last season. Of the former, Formosa, Julia, and Lord Napier, seedling flowers raised by Messrs. Kelway and Son, of Langport, are richly marked and novel kinds; and Ulysse, a Continental variety, stands forth prominent as a striking and beautiful flower. Gloxinias, both of the erect and drooping flowering kinds, have appeared somewhat numerous in regard to previous years, as many as seven new kinds having received First-class Certificates. Of these, Bergerette and Mons. Brongniart were particularly noticeable. A semi-duplex form or two of this superb flower has appeared, which bid fair to develop into altogether unique flowers.

So exceptional a season told on the Hollyhock, and to some extent marred its usual rich beauty. Ida and Willingham Model form good additions to the yellow and buff flowers, and Sovereign to the dark bright crimson flowers. Other promising flowers have also been seen, but could not be shown in fine condition.

If the granting of certificates to new Hyacinths can be taken as recognising the presence of high merit in the flowers, then the year has been singularly fertile of fine new kinds. King of Yellows is a decided acquisition to the flowers of this colour, and Clio to flowers having white centres to a dark mauve or purple ground. If our readers ask when are they likely to see these flowers in commerce we cannot reply, but commend the old proverb: "He that waiteth patiently, waiteth well." In all probability they will form the heritage of a new generation.

In the matter of bedding Lobelias, the new dwarf forms of the pumila section, especially those with lilac and pink-coloured flowers, are decided acquisitions if they will prove available for bedding purposes, and there is little reason to doubt their adaptability. Distinction, a rosy-red flowering variety, with a large white centre to each flower, marks a real advance in varieties of this shade.

was one of the most striking flowers of the season, from the richness of its deep mulberry hue, and the massive proportions and finish of the flower; while Conspicua and Mrs. Eckford promise exceedingly well. One of the most beautiful novelties of the year is Mrs. Reynolds Hole, a very pleasing, delicate flower of great beauty; and we may also mention as decided acquisitions, Model, Mrs. Perry, Perfection, and Spot.

The foregoing remarks prove that there is little to bewail in the way of a falling off of floral enterprise. The decay of floriculture is mourned by some. Its aspects may have changed to some extent, for the pure florist of yore is now being rapidly merged into the horticulturist; but the spirit of old is yet abundant among us, and in its own good time will give us abundant indications of its activity and success.

## KAB-ELIAS, ON THE ROAD TO DAMASCUS.

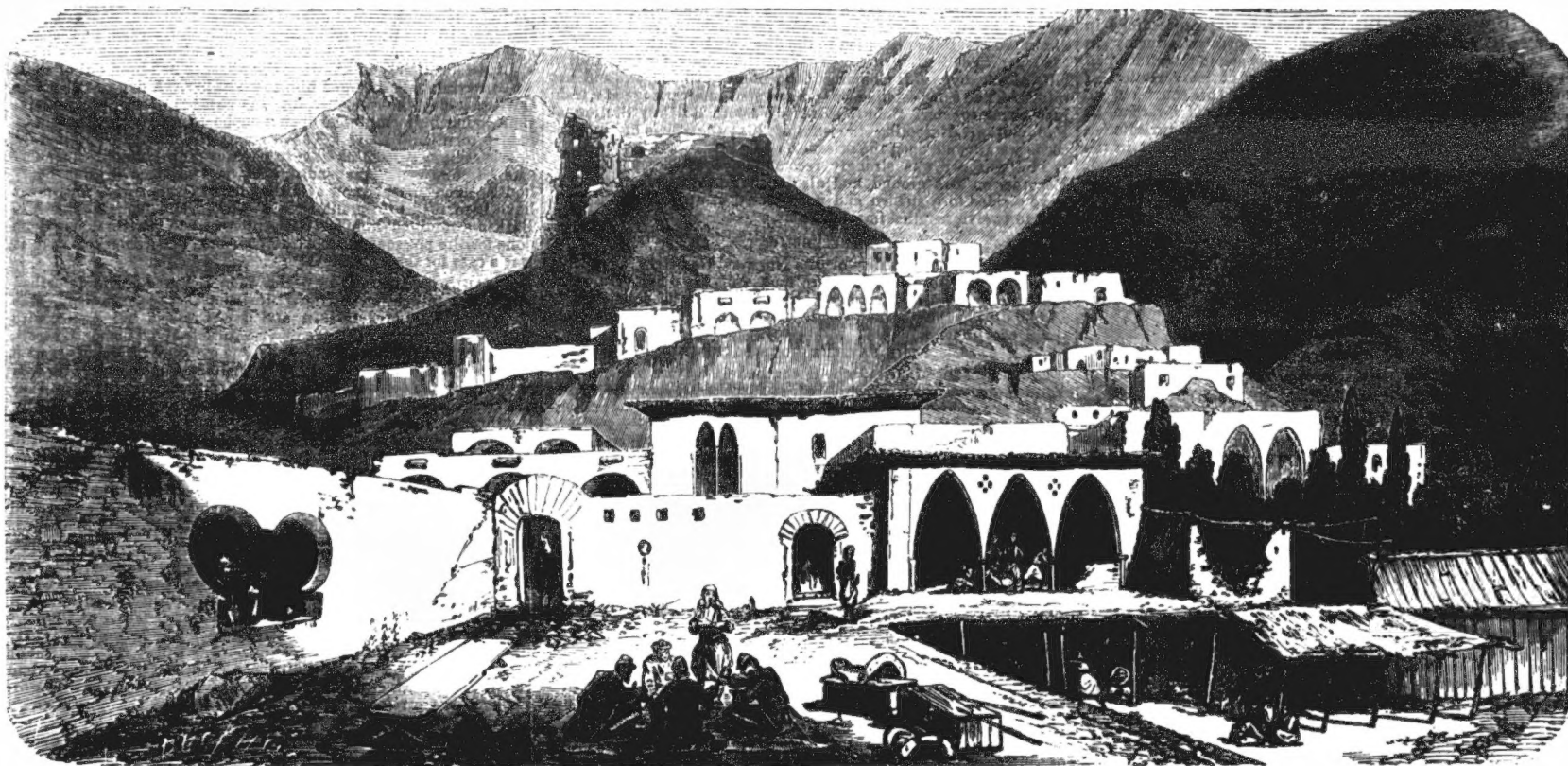
The village of Kab-Elias, on the road to Damascus, although at one time a place of importance, is now quite isolated and ruinous, as will be seen from our illustration on the present page. It is but thinly populated, and many may wonder it is inhabited at all. Its monuments of antiquity have long since crumbled away, and it has ceased to be of any importance, except to those interested in views or explorations in the Holy Land.

## THE GRATTAN STATUE.

The Irish Lord Chancellor (Mr. O'Hagan) has addressed the following letter to the Earl of Charlemont:—

"Zutland-square West, Jan. 9, 1869.

"My dear Lord Charlemont,—I enclose a cheque for £100 in aid of the fund for the erection of a statue to Henry Grattan, as I learn that you fitly take a leading part in the movement for that good purpose, which has been so generously and hopefully begun.



THE VILLAGE OF KAB-ELIAS, ON THE ROAD TO DAMASCUS.

shred-like florets of a reddish-brown and golden hue; while Hero of Magdala has flowers so unusual in character as to border on the extraordinary. Both are fine additions to these useful late autumn-blooming plants, and will become very popular for house decoration.

While the Cineraria has, if anything, retrograded, the new hybrid Clematises, as represented by Jackman's strain, have superadded to flowers of the size and texture of C. Jackmanni, rich blue tints, which add not only to their variety, but also to their attractiveness. Such flowers as Beauty of Surrey and Sir Robert Napier are cases in point, and these promise to become as popular as their immediate progenitors. Most striking of all, however, is a red form of C. Viticella, named rubra grandiflora, the flowers of which are nearly double the size of the parent plant, and most freely produced, while it is also quite as hardy.

During a season most unexceptionably hostile to the fine development of the Dahlia, a few flowers of rare excellence have yet appeared on the scene. Emperor has much to commend it in the way of novelty of character, being compounded of claret, crimson, and purple, the presence of each of these colours being clearly perceptible, while its other qualities are in keeping with its unique character. Indian Chief is a fine addition to the dark flowers, as King of Prussia is to the yellows, the latter having a peculiarly soft primrose hue. James Hunter, a golden ground flower, with a lacing of orange lake; and a pleasing, pale, rose-coloured flower, named Memorial, complete the list of the best kinds. Unique has taken the highest honours; but, in addition to being undersized, it has the appearance of being somewhat uncertain in character. Of Fancy Dahlias, the record of the year gives no variety, that may be termed an advance on existing kinds.

While new Fuchsias appear to be plentiful enough, they rarely find their way to those tribunals whose province it is to determine the relative value of new flowers. Something really distinct in character is now wanted, but as yet that does not appear to be forthcoming. A good addition of the golden-edged kinds appears in Regalia, which is lively-looking and

The various sections of Pelargoniums have received welcome additions during the season. The large flowering section is well reinforced by Troubadour, a splendid carmine-coloured variety; and Cinderella, a very novel stained flower, of good properties. During the past two years the Fancy division has been strengthened by the addition of some very novel and beautiful flowers, that may be said to combine all the high attributes an Ambrose or an Ayres patiently toiled to realise in former years. Princess Teck, a beautiful and delicate light flower, and Vivandiere, a rich looking dark flower, mark the furthest outcome of the progress towards perfection made during the past season.

Of bedding Pelargoniums, the double-flowered section has received some fine additions in the way of pink flowers—Madame Lemoine and Sparkhill beauty being the most distinct. Of crimson shades, in which there is yet much room for improvement, Triomphe de la Reine is a good acquisition. Of golden-edged Variegated Zonals, Ettie Beale, Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Mrs. Dunnett, and Sir Robert Napier, are all fine additions, the latter having much novelty of character. White-edged Variegated Zonals are much strengthened by the addition of Mrs. John Clutton and Mrs. Col. Wilkinson, both of which have taken the highest honours. In the gold and bronze section there are some very promising kinds, of which Crown Prince Harrison Weir, and Stanstead Beauty promise to achieve as high a reputation as their immediate predecessor, Kentish Hero. The golden-leaved sections are yet open to great improvement, though there has been no lack of new introductions. The bedding class is strongest with new Nosegay kinds. Masterpiece and Lizzie, are two very fine varieties, the latter being novel in character; while Fire King and B. K. Bowley complete a fine set of new kinds, the two last-named especially noticeable for their rich and vivid hues of colour. Mr. Willis' hybrids of Lateripes are as yet comparatively unknown; they represent a fortunate break, that is likely to yield us a most useful race of Pelargoniums.

In the way of Verbenas we have been fortunate in securing some new kinds, quite distinct in character, Anna Keynes

"I tender to you my humble co-operation, because it is not the movement of a party or a sect, but of a nation, offering its grateful reverence to one of its worthiest sons.

"I remember the feeling with which long years ago I stood in Westminster Abbey, beside a shattered slab bearing the name of Henry Grattan, and thought it a symbol of the broken fortunes of the land for which he had lived and died. It seemed to me a national reproach that his dust should have been left in English earth with no better monument by the people to whom he had rendered such loving service. And now I rejoice that we are at last uniting in a time of hope and progress to put away that reproach for ever.

"We may hold various opinions with reference to Grattan's policy and conduct; but we have no dissension as to his pure and earnest life, his public virtue, his indomitable courage, his true and unchanging devotion to his country; the achievement by which he lighted up the fairest page in our dismal story; the genius which made him matchless amongst the orators of the modern world.

"The Irish Protestant will not hold unworthy of his homage the chief of the great men, of his own faith, whose labours and sacrifices for Ireland have given lustre to their race. The Irish Catholic will be emulous to honour him who in evil days—untainted by corruption and unawed by power—was the dauntless champion of religious liberty.

"The fame of Henry Grattan is the common and the proud inheritance of all good Irishmen. It is no longer clouded by the mists and heats of faction. It suffers not more from the insolence of authority or the fickleness of the crowd. It lifts him high on the roll of names which live through ages. And we are bound—one and all, of every class and creed—to demonstrate, according to our power, how dear it is to the memory and the heart of Ireland.—Believe me, dear Lord Charlemont, ever faithfully yours, "THOMAS O'HAGAN."

GREY or faded Hair restored to the original colour by F. E. SIMON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORER. Price 3s. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers.—[ADVT.]



## LAW AND POLICE.

## COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

(Before Sir J. P. WILDE, Judge Ordinary.)

THE sittings of this Court for Hilary Term have commenced. There are 205 matrimonial causes for trial, of which 161 are set down to be heard by the Judge Ordinary without a jury, 32 with a common jury, and 12 with a special jury. There are also 37 probate causes, of which 13 are to be tried by the Court without a jury, 3 by a common jury, and 11 by a special jury.

The Court proceeded to hear motions.

**FAULKNER V. SMITH.**—This case having been called on, no one appeared on the other side, and his lordship ordered it to be struck off the list. One or two others were struck out for the same reason. Decrees nisi for dissolution of marriage were made absolute in several cases, but none of the motions presented matter for discussion.

## COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Sittings in Banco, before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and Justices BLACKBURN, MELLOR, and HAYES.)

**NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.**—The following gentlemen were this morning called within the bar, and took their seats accordingly:—Mr. W. G. Lumley, Mr. Edmund F. Moore, Mr. R. H. Granville Somerset, Mr. C. Parker Butt, and Mr. Vernon Lushington.

**IN RE GEORGE AUGUSTUS FARRAR.**—Mr. Murray moved, on behalf of the Incorporated Law Society, for a rule nisi calling upon George Augustus Farrar, an attorney of this court, to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls. Farrar was admitted in Easter Term, 1851, and on the 26th October last he was tried and convicted for forgery at the Old Bailey, and at the next session he was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.—Rule granted.

**EX PARTE BEWICK V. MR. JUSTICE KEATING.**—Mr. Bewicke, of Threepenny Hall, appeared in person, and applied for a rule calling upon Mr. Justice Keating to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for libel; but before entering into the facts, the Lord Chief Justice informed Mr. Bewicke that such a motion could only be made by counsel.

**BEWICK V. SIR J. P. WILDE, THE JUDGE ORDINARY.**—Mr. Bewicke then moved for a rule calling upon Sir J. P. Wilde, the Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court, to stay proceedings in that court with reference to the decree permanent alimony in the case of "Bewicke v. Bewicke," until the action which he had brought in that court against his lordship of malversation of justice was tried.—The Lord Chief Justice said this court had no power over the Divorce Court.—Mr. Bewicke said he thought this, which was the supreme court of the country, had jurisdiction over the Divorce Court.—The Lord Chief Justice said not in the way the applicant wished them to interfere.—Application refused.

## EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, accompanied by other Judges, announced that the following days had been appointed for hearing errors:—Errors from the Queen's Bench, 2nd and 3rd February; errors from the Common Pleas, 4th and 5th February; errors from the Exchequer, 6th, 8th, and 9th February.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before the Right Hon. the Recorder.)

## CHARGE AGAINST FLYING DUSTMEN.

**Wm. Patterson, 18, Henry Kemp, Frederick Larkin, 18, Thomas Lewis, 17, Charles Hole, 17, and George Sanders, 17, labourers, were indicted for a robbery with violence on James Cheesman, of a purse containing £2.**

Mr. Straight prosecuted; and Mr. Lilly defended the prisoners. The prosecutor is the dust collector to the Lewisham Board of Works for the Sydenham and Forest-hill district, and has had to summons three of the prisoners for illegally collecting the dust in his district. On the 13th of September last the prosecutor was attacked in Stanter-lane Sydenham, by the prisoners, by a lad named Holme, alias Kemp, who is since dead, and three others who are not in custody. They all knocked him about and at last got him down on the ground, swearing that they would have his life. While on the ground, the deceased man Holme said, "Let us take his—swear-by." This appears to have been a book in which the prosecutor entered the name of any one poaching in his dust preserves, with the particulars, with the intention of supplying the necessary information to justify a magistrate in granting a summons. Holme then put his hand into an inside pocket of the prosecutor's jacket, and finding there a purse instead of the book of which he was in search, his cupidity appears to have been excited, and he took it out, and then all made off.

The Recorder said there did not appear to be any common design to rob. The man who undoubtedly committed a robbery was not before the court. The others could only be indicted for a common assault.

Mr. Straight assented to this view, and a verdict of not guilty was taken.

The prisoners were then again indicted for the common assault. The prosecutor's statement was corroborated by an accountant, named Cutchley, residing close by, who saw the whole transaction.

The jury found the prisoners guilty, but recommended them to mercy on the ground that it was a trade affair, and that no medical evidence had been forthcoming to show the extent of the injury the prosecutor had sustained.

The Recorder pointed out what made the matter somewhat serious was that legal proceedings were pending, and that the assault had been with the view to deter the prosecutor from going on.

Patterson, Larkin, Lewis, and Sanders were sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour; and the other two, who did not appear to have been quite so violent as the rest, to two months'.

## BURGLARY.

David Soper, 47, and Thomas Epps, 22, were indicted for a burglary in the house of the Rev. James Williams at Camberwell. Mr. Griffiths prosecuted.

The prosecutor is a vicar of Camberwell, and at three o'clock on the morning of the 20th of December he was woken by a noise in his bedroom, and then saw two men trying to open some drawers, in one of which were a watch and a pair of pistols, loaded and capped. He jumped up, and the men at once made off. The prosecutor got his pistols, and ran downstairs after them, but tripped and fell down. This gave the prisoners the opportunity of escaping out of the back door, by which they had broken into the house. The prisoners had made up a parcel to carry away; but the only thing actually taken away were a screw-driver out of the drawing room, and a pen-knife and tumbler out of the house-keeper's room. Two or three days afterwards the prisoners were captured in a house in Camberwell, and the screw-driver was recovered, which had been used. At the address which the prisoner Soper gave, the pen-knife was found concealed in a cupboard.

The jury found the prisoners guilty.

Soper was previously convicted at Windsor in 1852.

A policeman (240 P), who had served in the Grenadier Guards

with Soper, said he was a very rough character, and had lost his character and service at the time of the breaking out of the Russian war. He served though the Crimean campaign, and gained two medals and four bars, and for his conduct then had his character and service restored. During his remaining period of service he was a good soldier, and was discharged three years since with a pension of 1s. a day.

The prosecutor spoke in favour of Soper, and

The Recorder said he should consider his conduct in the Crimea as nullifying his previous conviction.

The prisoners were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## ROBBERY OF EMPLOYERS.

Alexander Stewart Lindsay was indicted for stealing £200, the property of his employers, Messrs. Blyth and Son, of Chiswell-street.

Mr. Simon Lamb prosecuted.

The prisoner was sent on the 18th of December to the Bank, to bring that amount, in the form of 130 sovereigns, 100 half-sovereigns, and £20 worth of silver. He never returned, but the next post brought a letter from him, saying that he had been cruelly robbed of the bag containing the 130 sovereigns, and that he had left the other two bags at the Finsbury-pavement Post-office, while he went to try and recover the stolen bag. The story, so far as regards the bags at the post-office, proved to be correct, and the prosecutors recovered £70 of their money. A fortnight since Mr. J. W. Blyth, one of the partners, was going with his wife down by the London and North-Western Railway to Liverpool, and went into a tobacconist's to buy a box of fuses, and, passing the half-open door of a tavern called the Royal George, saw the prisoner, who had shaved off his moustache, drinking behind the bar. The witness at once went in and gave him into custody. Constable 523 took the prisoner. On being searched three sovereigns and an IOU for £72, given by the landlord of the Royal George, was found upon him. This amount was at once given up to the police.

The prisoner, in justification, said he had been mentally deranged or he should not have done it.

He was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## EXTENSIVE MONEY ROBBERY.

James Drake, 33, messenger in the Asiatic and American Bank (Limited), pleaded guilty to stealing £6,500.

The prisoner, who was a man that had been highly recommended by employers of the highest respectability, and who had given the greatest satisfaction to the directors up to the moment of his lapse, had been entrusted to collect the money for four Indian bills of exchange. He obtained the money, £6,500, and did not return. The same evening he was arrested in a carriage of a train just about to start from the Great Western Railway Station at Paddington. Excepting the sum of 20s., the whole of the proceeds were found upon the prisoner.

The prisoner was strongly recommended to mercy; and the Recorder on that ground, and also that the prisoner appeared to have yielded to a sudden and unexpected temptation, sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment.

## EMBEZZLEMENT.

James Small, a cashier of the Norwood Cemetery Company, pleaded guilty to embezzling the money of his employers. An examination of the company's books showed a deficiency of £1,800 during the past five years. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

## THE SAVILLE HOUSE FIRE.

The defendant Maurice, who is charged with attempting to defraud a gas company, surrendered, and explained that the reason he did not appear on the previous day arose from a misapprehension on his part as to when the case would be tried.

Serjeant Sleight applied that the case should be postponed until the action which the defendant had commenced against the gas company had terminated; but

The Recorder refused, and the case was fixed for this morning.

## IMPUDENT ROBBERY.

Benjamin Harris, 27, a ticket-of-leave man, was convicted of an attempt to steal a horse, cart, and fifty stone of meat, from the rank in Charterhouse-street, while the owner, a butcher, named Jabez Elvidge, was in the new meat market. He was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

(Before the COMMON SERJEANT.)

## BREAKING INTO A CHAPEL.

William Meakin, 39, labourer, was found guilty on a charge of breaking into a chapel at Tottenham, with intent to steal.

An inspector of police proved that he had been convicted of breaking into a church at Lewes, into a chapel at Horsham, a church at Guildford, another at Steyning, several in the county of Sussex, and a chapel at St. Neots.

Sentence was deferred.

## STEALING A HORSE AND CART.

Edward Allman, 28, agent, was found guilty of stealing a horse and cart, the property of Joseph Wainwright, a porter, employed at Covent Garden Market.

Sentence was deferred.

## ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

James Nye, 18, woodcutter, Thomas Elson, 22, carman, and Lawrence Marra, 24, labourer, were indicted for a robbery with violence.

Mr. Moody prosecuted, and Mr. Woods defended Nye and Elson.

The prosecutor, a gas-stoker, named Paul, was in Bell-street, Edware-road, about midnight on the 26th December, when he was pounced upon by three men, knocked down, dragged into a passage, and robbed of his money. He seized one of the men, who proved to be the prisoner Marra, and held him by the ankle till a policeman arrived.

A previous conviction for highway robbery was proved against Marra, who was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The other prisoners were ordered to be imprisoned for two years each.

(Before Mr. Commissioner KERR.)

## LIBELLING THE OTTOMAN RAILWAY DIRECTORS.

Adolf Elissen, a merchant, surrendered to his bail, and was charged with libel.

Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. Bromby prosecuted; and Mr. Giffard, Q. C., and Mr. Poland defended.

The indictment charged Mr. Elissen with having libelled the directors of the Ottoman Railway, in certain letters which had been sent to Lord Stanley, in respect to the position of the company, and the manner in which its business had been transacted. It appeared that a number of the shareholders became dissatisfied with the affairs, and formed themselves into a committee of consultation, of which Mr. Elissen acted as secretary. The case was exceedingly complicated and uninteresting in its details to the general reader; and after a very lengthy examination, in which numerous documents were read, occupying the attention of the court during most of the day, an adjournment was by consent granted till Thursday.

AN ACTION was brought in the City of London Court to recover damages sustained in consequence of the alleged negligence of a driver. Plaintiff stated that he had a barrow standing in front of his door, and by the side of the barrow was a frame used by

printers. Defendant's van was driven quickly by, and, although there was plenty of room, the driver ran against the frame and broke it to pieces. His Honour said the duty of a carman was to remove an obstruction, but if he damages the goods by negligence he is liable. The plaintiff must have a verdict.

**BURGLARY.**—At the Manchester Police-court, Lawrence Mooney, John Storey, Michael Dolan, John Mitchell, Michael Rourke, Rosanna Rourke, and Charlotte Rourke—the three last being husband, wife, and daughter—were charged with having broken into the shop of Mr. Philip Hart, Oldham-street, and stolen a quantity of boots and shoes, and the others with having received some of the property. On Friday night, the 1st inst., the burglary was committed, and 150 pairs of boots and shoes, worth £35 taken. Storey made a long statement, tending to show that he alone was engaged in the offence, and that the others knew nothing of it. The female prisoners were discharged, and the others were committed for trial.

**THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.**—At the Berks Quarter Sessions, held at the Assize Courts, Reading, last week—present, Mr. R. Benyon, M.P. (in the chair), Earl of Abingdon, Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. John Walter, M.P., Sir Charles Russell, Bart., V.C., Mr. G. C. Cherry, and other magistrates—the present unsatisfactory system of granting tickets of leave was brought under the notice of the court by Mr. W. Merry, one of the visiting justices of Reading Gaol. It was resolved that a memorial from the court should be prepared and forwarded to the Home Secretary, and that a copy of the memorial be sent to each of the county members, and also to the members for Reading.

**A CLERGYMAN COMMITTED TO PRISON FOR DEBT.**—At the Leek County Court, Staffordshire, the Rev. W. J. Vernon, curate of St. Luke's Church, Leek, was committed to prison for fourteen days for having failed to pay, in compliance with an order issued by the Judge of the Saddleworth County Court, twelve months ago, a sum of £44s. The defendant was, at the time the debt was incurred, residing at Saddleworth, and the claim in the first instance was for board and lodging, and for the keep of the defendant's dog. After judgment had been given for the amount the defendant removed to Leek, and thus evaded the result of having failed to pay the claim. At Leek he has time after time figured in the County Court, conducting himself in a most extraordinary manner. The defendant cast a defiant look at the Judge, and exclaimed, "If that commitment stands, I shall have Tennant (the plaintiff's solicitor) sent to prison, because he is the agent of a felonious conspiracy."

**A HEARTLESS ROBBERY** was the subject of a trial at Clerkenwell. A labourer, named John Lewis, aged 20, was charged with stealing £16, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Skerden, newsgate, of Great Warner-street, Clerkenwell. The woman was very busy at Christmas time, and knowing the prisoner had been out of work for some time she engaged him to assist her. A day or two before Christmas-day the prisoner, in the absence of the prosecutrix, went to her bedroom, broke open a cupboard, and stole the sum of money mentioned above. The woman, who is very poor, had by great exertion saved this sum to pay her rent. The prisoner decamped, and was apprehended a day or two since at a low beer-house. The prisoner now said that he was very sorry, and must have been mad to commit such a wicked and foolish act. Mr. Barker committed him for trial, promised to see what could be done for the prosecutrix from the poor-box, and remarked that it was a case for the benevolent.

**ASSAULT ON A SURGEON.**—Mr. John Edmunds, who described himself as a gentleman, of White Elm Cottage, Hornsey, was charged before Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Cross, at Highgate, with making use of bad language and assaulting Mr. Thomas Everett, a surgeon, of Crouch-end. From the evidence of Mr. Everett it appeared that that morning, about half-past one o'clock, he was rung up by the defendant, who said he wanted him to come and see his child, who was ill. In the surgery he caught Mr. Everett by the throat and struck him a violent blow under the left ear, making use of abusive language. A police-constable was called, and the defendant given into custody. The defendant had once before struck him under precisely similar circumstances, but he did not lock him up that time. The defendant suffered from *delirium tremens* when under the influence of drink.—The defendant said he had no recollection of the occurrence.—Mr. Bodkin remanded him for a week, refusing bail.

**FATAL OUTRAGE AT WARWICK.**—Charles Hancock, 19, was brought up in custody at the Court House, Warwick, charged on remand with committing a criminal assault upon Susan Manton 13 years of age. The deceased resided with her father at Crompton-street, Warwick. On Wednesday week she became seriously ill, in consequence of which a surgeon was called in. She made a statement to her friends that the accused, Charles Hancock, had committed a gross outrage upon her on the previous Sunday night. Hancock was arrested. On Thursday morning the girl died in great suffering. On the prisoner being placed in the dock, the solicitor for the prosecution informed the bench of the girl's death, and said the results of the *post mortem* examination at present were not made public. He therefore proposed to ask for a remand till Monday, to await the verdict of a coroner's jury. The application was granted, and the prisoner was taken back to the county gaol.

**A PUZZLED WELSH JURY.**—At the Montgomeryshire Quarter Sessions at Welshpool, on Thursday week, before the Earl of Powis and Mr. C. W. Wynne, M.P., a tramp was indicted for stealing a jacket. The prisoner was proved to have sold the stolen clothes. After a lengthy consultation the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, to the surprise of every one in court, accompanying the verdict with a recommendation to mercy. The chairman: On what grounds, may I ask? The foreman (evidently puzzled): I don't know. (Laughter.) The chairman: We are generally glad to take cognizance of such recommendations from juries, but we like to know upon what grounds the recommendations are made. The foreman then turned round to his colleagues in the box, and another lengthy consultation ensued, and after the lapse of a few minutes the foreman suddenly started up, and explained the recommendation by saying, "We recommend him to mercy because no one see'd him commit the crime"—an explanation which elicited a loud burst of laughter from a crowded court.

**CONFESSION OF GUILT BY THE LEWES MURDERER.**—Every arrangement has been made for carrying out the sentence of the law on Monday next, at eight o'clock, on the young man, Martin Brown, aged twenty-two, for the murder of David Baldey, at Kingston, near Lewes, on the 9th of October last. Calcraft will be the executioner. The convict eats, drinks, and sleeps as well as an ordinary person, and his unhappy position does not at present affect in the slightest degree his health, which is naturally very good. He listens with attention to the spiritual advice of the chaplain of the gaol, the Rev. Mr. Duke, and has of late employed much time in reading the Bible and other religious works, but he appears hitherto to have received but slight religious education. Though quiet and respectful, he does not seem to entertain such a deep sense as might be wished of the awful position in which he is placed. Never since his confinement in the prison has he volunteered a disavowal of his crime, and at length he has made a full confession of his guilt and the circumstances connected with it. He repudiates the supposition that he murdered Baldey for the sake of securing the paltry sum of money that he took from him, and asserts that he had a stronger motive. What that motive was, together with the other circumstances now stated by the only human being to whom they were known, will, for obvious reasons, and at the prisoner's own request, be kept from the public till after the execution has taken place. Yesterday affecting interviews took place at the Lewes Prison between the convict, his mother, and his sweetheart. He does not seem to anticipate a reprieve.



## LONDON HERALD SPHINX.

## DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

No. 1.

1. If you will its contents peruse,  
It will instruct likewise amuse.
2. The man of wisdom and of sense  
Will ne'er vent this on no pretence.
3. If evil deeds your honour stain,  
This will be cast upon your name.
4. The sun and moon that gives us light  
A name for each this will indite.
5. It truly states in holy writ  
Thou shalt not this vile deed commit.
6. The close of day we do this call,  
Likewise the mother of us all.

Initials and finals downwards read  
Will name two actors: both are dead;  
I'll vouch that what I say is true,  
Each in his day had equals few.

## LINES TO BE ADDRESSED TO A BIRD.

Hndtwrthstunmywl  
Thlwtvstthlvtthw  
Rnddksyurhlwtne  
Stslstmsundslno  
Sfurnfulnslwtstg  
Rfurlthngawlkwn.

Supply the letter o.

## DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

No. 2.

1. This may be blue, or red, or green.
2. Once women weeping here were seen.
3. An author, an American.
4. And one a famous Englishman.
5. A town in India this will show.
6. An English river you should know.

The final letters downward frame  
A well-known British warrior's name.  
And the first letters down as well  
The place he won his fame will tell.

## DIAMOND PUZZLE.

1. A vowel; 2. A design; 3. An English poet; 4. A town in Rajpootana; 5. A Welsh astronomer; 6. One of the United States; 7. A river of the United States; 8. A Scotch king of the 10th century; 9. An Irish county; 10. A Sardinian town (curtailed); 11. A consonant. The above make a square of diamond form, the outside letters of which, read round, give the name of a very celebrated English warrior of the 14th century.

## DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

No. 3.

A happy first I wish you all,  
And may the finals be  
A prosperous year to one and all,  
To you as well as me.

1. At Christmas time these will be out  
To please both king and lord and out.
2. Half a lion, half a mouse,  
Half a castle, half a house.
3. Strange to say, I never lead,  
Moving backward is my creed.
4. I'm very indifferent, and care not a rap  
For teetotal humbug or Murphy's clap-trap.
5. I dash along the rugged shore  
And make the crabs and caverns roar.
6. I am a trap, or kind of snare;  
I'd have you all of me beware.
7. A powerful tribe of Belgic Gaul;  
Your ancient history please recall.
8. I'm worn by ladies, men of trade;  
Of cloth or leather I am made.
9. I said good night, and gave her this,  
Accompanied by a kiss.

## WORD SQUARE.

1. An English river.
2. A river of Thessaly.
3. A lady's title.
4. A river of Thessaly.
5. A town of ancient Palestine.

## TRANSPOSITIONS.

An English town aright transpose  
And 'twill another town disclose.  
Curial, and then transpose again,  
And a third town 'twill show quite plain.

## ANSWERS TO SPHINX, No 383

ANAGRAMS.—1. Lord Redesdale; 2. Lord John Russell; 3. William Ewart Gladstone; 4. Gathorne Hardy; 5. Horace Walpole; 6. Earl of Derby; 7. The Earl of Malmesbury.  
PRIZE, 383.—R. Wilkie.  
HONOURABLE MENTION.—G. Stuart; J. Stone.

## WISDOM, WIT, &amp; HUMOUR.

## FROM THE "TOMAHAWK."

"DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM!"

We believe that a certain seaside clergyman has opened a Rag and Bone Shop, to the shutters of which he has affixed the following placard:—

## NOTICE TO THE BEREAVED!

## THE ORIGINAL BONES!!

Best price given for old Grand Mothers,  
Full price offered for all sorts of Nieces.  
Ancestors removed at a moment's notice.  
An allowance made for New Coffins.

Vivat Regina. No Money returned.

JOKE FOR THE NEW YEAR.—Why was Mahomet like a man in church with a bad cold?  
—Why—because his coughing (cough) had to be suspended!

THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY have issued an edict against bankrupt Civil Servants. For a man in the Treasury to be bankrupt is not easy; for a clerk in the Customs not to be so is very difficult. Would not a little fairer distribution of the loaves and fishes make pecuniary embarrassment less common among the lower Civil Servants? It is difficult to live and dress as a "gentleman" on eighty pounds a-year in 1869. But we all know that Her Majesty's Lords of the Treasury are themselves masters of the art of making a little money go a very long way—and not a little go further—in fact out of sight.

## FROM "FUN."

A REGULAR JACK PUDDING ONE.—Why is the panoske an anomalous condiment?—Because it is both tough and fri-able.

A POOR QUIDDITY.—Uncle Goldsmith invariably tips his nephew a sovereign on his return to school; for this act of kindness the ungrateful young rascal calls the old gentleman a "quid-runk."

BACK HER.—Mr. Boucicault, who has always been so loud against piratical vermin, has been accused of piracy himself at last. An injunction has been granted at New York to restrain the representation of the railway scene in *After Dark* on the ground that it is pirated from *Under the Gaslights*. It seems that Mr. Boucicault has arrogated running powers over somebody else's lines.

## TABLE TALK.

WIFE: "There, that's cooked to perfection."  
HUSBAND (thoughtfully): "Can things be cooked to perfection?"

WIFE (triumphantly): "Yes, indeed, in our house."

HUSBAND (grimly smiling): "Then, my dear, I shall have you put into the oven some day!"

WIFE: "You horrid fellow! As it is, you keep me in a stew or a broil!"

HUSBAND: "That can't be, else you wouldn't boil over so often."

WIFE (after a silence of some minutes): "Don't you think your conversation is like that goose—disjointed, and apparently rather hard to digest?"

HUSBAND (passing his wife the drum-sticks): "There, now, rattle away with them!"

WIFE (tartly): "No, I thank you. You used to call me the wife of your bosom, and even now I think you might afford me some of THAT goose's breast."

HUSBAND (helping her as she desired, soliloquizes, in the words of Grant, audibly, "Let us have peace," then carelessly remarks): "On the whole you had better get that set of furs you so fell in love with yesterday!"

Peace was had.

## WHAT'S IN A NAME?—Watts.

THE CRUELEST CUT OF ALL.—A slice of cold shoulder!

HOW TO PREVENT SEA-SICKNESS.—Keep on shore. N.B. This is a sure preventive!

SUGGESTIVE.—A woman purchased a quart of milk and got a small fish swimming in it. The milkman innocently said he supposed the cow must have swallowed the fish.

SIMPLICITY.—"Have you got your task this morning, Miss P?" said one of the lady-teachers of a public school to a pupil. "No ma'am," said the artless girl, "but sister Ellen has the influenza."

A YOUNG lady took her younger brother, a little boy of three or four years, to church. The preacher was an earnest man, and spoke very loud. During the sermon he saw the little fellow in tears, and asked him what was the matter with him. He sobbed out, "That man is hollering at me."

INSURANCE.—It is a strange state of things, that a large number of persons should be continually going about saying to other persons, "I'll back you to live the average term;" and that these others should always be answering, "I'll back myself to die." Yet that is what insurance comes to. They are always at it. Here, for instance, is the "Royal Insurance Company," with a gorgeous almanack like a copy of the walls of the Alhambra, reminding us that Peter the Great died on the 28th of January; and yet, at the same time, moving heaven and earth to make us go into the various provisions for "a person aged thirty next birthday," or, still better, if we could manage it, for "two persons, aged respectively twenty and twenty-five years." The general purpose of the work appears to be to show that those who don't insure in the "Royal" will be cut off in the flower of their youth, and that those who do will live for ever. One thing is clear, that there must be a large profit out of it somehow, or the insurance companies would not set the pattern for street architecture and illustrated manuals.

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Of the numerous invaluable discoveries which modern chemistry has placed at the disposal of the Faculty, it may be safely asserted that there is not one, the properties of which entitle it to such universal admiration and patronage as "MEASAM'S Medicated Cream." Its application in the prevention, as well as in the cure of disease, is so varied and useful, as scarcely to be described within the limits of an advertisement; suffice it to say, however, that in RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, STIFF JOINTS, PILES, FISTULA, PAINS IN THE CHEST AND LIMBS, TIC-DOLOREUX, or any disease arising from Colds, &c., its efficacy is at once

removing those diseases, and even in the chronic and more severe forms, of giving immediate relief, is truly astonishing, and must be seen to be believed. It is equally eradicator of RINGWORM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, and other epidemic diseases, producing regular action of the pores; in fact, assisting Nature to throw off the superfluous fluids by what is called perspiration, sensible and insensible, but more particularly the latter; thereby regulating the circulation rendering the skin clear and healthy, and giving that tone and vigour to the whole system without which life can scarcely be said to be enjoyed. In BURNS, SCALDS, CORNS, BRUISES, OLD PHAGEDENIC WOUNDS, &c., it has likewise no equal; and as a cosmetic for the toilet or nursery, in removing BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, DISCOLORATIONS, and those cutaneous eruptions incidental to children and young people (used in solution), its properties cannot be over-estimated; it is, therefore, recommended to the heads of families, and especially to mothers and nurses, who, by its habitual and judicious use upon those under their care, will prevent many of those diseases which become, in the course of years, engrafted, as it were, into the system, and often supposed to be hereditary. For BATHING, to the adult—if before taking a bath it be well rubbed in—it will be found a perfect luxury being as delicate as the finest Eau de Cologne, thoroughly cleansing the skin—the pores of which, from our habits of clothing, &c., are liable to become stopped, thus obstructing the escape of the fluids before alluded to, and inducing a numerous class of diseases; indeed, three-fourths of those with which mankind is afflicted are attributable to this cause alone; the fluids known as sensible and insensible or gaseous perspiration, being as unfit to be thrown back upon the system, to be used a second time, as is the air which has been once ejected from the lungs, which, it is well known, cannot be breathed again and again without becoming destructive to health, and very speedily even to life itself; and these fluids must be thrown back if nature be resisted in her efforts to dispose of them, which, in civilised life, is unquestionably the case; hence arise indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, languor or debility, stupor, restlessness, faintings, evil forebodings, inaptitude for business or pleasure, and those diseases already enumerated, which the savage knows not of; these may be mostly, if not entirely, obviated by proper attention to the state of the skin. And here it should be remarked, how erroneous is the notion entertained by many, that when they have washed themselves, or taken a bath, that everything necessary has been done—the fact being, that water will have little or no effect in dissolving the incrustation, so to speak, of the dried or obstructed perspiration. It is therefore recommended that a little of the Medicated Cream be used daily, or at all events before washing or taking a bath.

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